FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JUNE 1985

Hijacking

An American airliner hijacked enroute from Athens to Rome 14 June landed at Beirut Airport for refueling. According to Voice of Lebanon radio reports, an unidentified telephone caller told the radio station the three hijackers belonged to the Abu 'Arab group of the Al-Husayn Suicide Brigades; once the plane landed, the hijackers threatened to kill passengers if anyone other than the fuel tanker approached the plane. One of the hijackers demanded that all prisoners in Israeli jails be released and transported to Sidon by the International Red Cross, then condemned "American action in the Arab world," and finally attacked the Egyptian, Iraqi, and Jordanian regimes and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced. The hijackers released 25 women and children passengers after refueling, KUNA disclosed. The plane then left Beirut.

Lebanon

UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart discussed UNIFIL's role in Lebanon in his talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Damascus radio stated. Urquhart then went to Israel for talks in which Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told him "no change will occur in UNIFIL's deployment in southern Lebanon" since the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) will continue to control the security strip, Jerusalem radio revealed. Urquhart observed that there were "promising new beginnings" on the Finnish hostage situation following his talks with Rabin. The IDF spokesman, meanwhile, announced that the IDF shot down a Syrian drone near the Israeli-Lebanese border, the radio noted.

Lebanese infighting continued in Beirut areas, where according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, Phalangist and Nationalist forces had "violent" clashes. The PLO official spokesman, in an announcement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, decried the Amal and Lebanese Army forces evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut as a "scheme" designed to confine the refugees in the mountain area to ensure "the security of the Zionist enemy" and protect its borders and existence. In other reports, the radio on 12 June attacked "a certain Arab regime" for its "continuing oppressive measures" against Palestinian camp residents and described the killing of over 60 people in the Al-Yarmuk camp outside Damascus as "revenge campaigns" for opposition to the Lebanese camp situation. An INA report from 5 June citing a Palestinian source in Paris indicated that Syrian security and military intelligence were besieging the Al-Yarmuk camp coincidental with the Amal movement attacks on the Beirut camps. According to DFLP sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo, Syrian authorities have prevented DFLP and officials from leaving Syria in measures which also affect "other Palestinian factions."

Iran-Iraq

Tehran radio announced that it had designated a separate frequency to broadcast only air raid sirens. The Iranian communique, carried by the radio, stated that Tehran suffered 35 casualties from 12 June raids, while Bakhtaran had 45. IRNA noted a total of 70 casualties from raids on Bakhtaran and its provincial villages. In Iranian counterattacks, the agency reported that western front artillery battles at Bakhtaran and Ilan caused 32 Iraqi deaths, and claimed "heavy" enemy casualties from the 12 June Fakkeh Axis operation when Iran "halted all Iraqi reinforcements" by shelling its supply routes.

Sudan

A Nile steamer was "completely destroyed" in a "successful ambush" by Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces, the clandestine SPLA radio announced on 13 June. The radio also carried a disclosure by the official SPLA High Command spokesman that the SPLA has begun a "new phase" by extending operations to the northern part of Sudan in "war zone No 2." Meanwhile, the Transitional Military Council dismissed the minister of public service and labor for possessing drugs, SUNA revealed.

DRA-Pakistan

The Pakistani Foreign Ministry rejected the 6 June DRA protest which alleged "heavy firing" from Pakistan toward Barikowt in Konar Province, claiming the DRA was blaming Pakistan for "events that have been occurring in Afghanistan," Karachi radio stated 12 June. .

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TWA Jetliner From Athens to Rome Hijacked 14 Jun
NC141001 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0930 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] A hijacking took place at 1001 this morning aboard a U.S. TWA airliner. The plane had taken off from Ellinikon Airport for Rome at 0957. There are 14 Greeks among the 145 passengers, as well as 8 crew members. According to initial reports, the hijacking was undertaken by one person who said he wanted to go to Algiers. A short while ago, international news agencies reported that the TWA Boeing 707 had landed in Beirut.

The plane arrived in Athens from Cairo last evening; 137 passengers landed, stayed for a while in transit, and then embarked for Rome. As the plane was heading for Beirut, an unknown person telephoned a private radio station and said that the plane had been occupied by members of the Al-Husayn Suicide Brigade, a previously unknown organization and one obviously composed of Shi'ite Muslims. The same man added that his comrade hijackers are armed with three automatic weapons and five hand grenades.

Jihad Claims Responsibility
NC141102 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 14 (AFP) — Three gunmen hijacked a Rome-bound Boeing 727 of the U.S. airline TWA to Beirut today, where they took on fuel and beat some of the 147 passengers before taking off again for Algiers, according to witnesses and a Lebanese radio station.

The fundamentalist organization Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility in a telephone call to a foreign news agency in Beirut. The Islamic Jihad claims to be holding five Americans and two Frenchmen kidnapped in Lebanon in 1984.

The Trans World Airlines plane, with seven crew members, was hijacked over the Adriatic on the Athens-Rome leg of a Cairo-Athens-Rome flight.

It was the third hijacking this week involving Beirut or a Lebanese commercial aircraft. The other two, on Tuesday and Wednesday, were carried out by Lebanese Shi'a Moslem militants and a lone Palestinian.

The caller for Islamic Jihad said today's operation "aims at proving that Moslems are capable of striking blows at American imperialism".

Earlier, the Voice of Lebanon radio station, voice of the Christian Phalangists, said it had received an anonymous call asserting there were three hijackers armed with rifles and grenades, who were members of an "Al-Husayn Suicide Group-Abu Arab Forces".

The Lebanese authorities had taken measures to prevent the 727 from landing, but later reliable sources said Transport Minister Walid Junblatt, the Druze Moslem leader, had authorized the landing for refueling.

After the plane touched down at Beirut International Airport at 11:50 a.m. (0850 GMT), the hijackers contacted the control tower and threatened to kill the passengers if anyone approached the craft. Giving a deadline of 10 minutes, they said they would kill an American passenger in the cockpit if they were not given fuel, the Voice of Lebanon said.

The pilot then came on the radio, and begged the control tower to do as the hijackers said. The pilot said the gunmen were beating the passengers.

A few minutes later the aircraft taxied toward the airport buildings and began to take on fuel.

At 1:30 p.m. it took off for Algiers, Voice of Lebanon said.

In rome, entertainment industry sources said Demis Roussos, the Greek singer, was among the passengers with his wife.

The caller for Islamic Jihad said the hijackers "have complete freedom of action. They are no longer under the control of headquarters and can dictate whatever conditions they wish".

Statement Issued
NC141130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1043 GMT 14 Jun 85

["Text" of statement by the hijackers of the TWA airliner at Beirut airport — recorded]

[Text] If then anyone transgresses the prohibition against you, transgress ye likewise against him, verily, God said the truth! [Koranic verse]

Let the Arab world wake up from their slumber. Where are you Arabs? Jerusalem is calling you. Where are you, advocates of Islam? You are feeding America with your oil. By your funds which are frozen in American banks, Israel has emerged.

Thus we say to those panting after peace and surrender, to those who extend their hands and (?went) to America and Israel — Mubarak, 'Arafat, Husayn, and Saddam — to those sitting on thrones, we say that Jerusalem can only be liberated by honest and faithful people, and by the hands that hold the rifles of the real revolutionaries. We tell everyone that those who are tied, let them have a respite. We will complete the march alone. We tell the Palestinian people that those who prevent you from liberating your land are the Arab countries and governments, which were created by (?Western) imperialism to protect the state of Israel.

Let the Palestinian people know that only by Islam can Palestine be liberated. We finally say [words indistinct] the guarantee for liberating Palestine. Our demands begin with the release of all detainees in Israeli prisons and that they be sent by the Red Cross to the city of Sidon. We condemn the U.S. practices in the Arab homeland, the attempts to control the Arab countries and governments, and the temptation of kings'and shaykhs' with the military and financial support the United States offers to Israel. We condemn the bombing of Bi'r al-'Abd in Beirut's southern

suburb and the attempt to divide Muslims by detonating explosive charges in Riyadh. That is the end of the statement.

'Secret Condition' Revealed

NC141151 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] One of the men directing the hijacking operation from Beirut contacted us a short while ago. He said that the hijacker conveyed a secret condition to the airport authorities, namely, that the detainees in Kuwait should be released before 1800 [1500 GMT]. The plane will return to Beirut and be blown up at 1800 if the detainees in Kuwait have not arrived in Beirut by that time.

Hijacker Meets Amal Official

NC140013 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0958 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] A short while ago, the hijacker of the TWA plane spoke with the control tower at Beirut International Airport. He demanded to see a representative of the Amal movement. This representative, Abu 'Ali Fa'ur — also known as Nasir — approached the plane in a yellow landrover jeep after receiving permission from the hijacker.

At 1245, the hijacker again spoke with the control tower, and demanded that the plane be supplied with fuel. He said he has been following the media reports and is pleased with the coverage. At 1243, the captain of the plane spoke with the control tower in English, asking that the tanks of the plane be filled with fuel.

'Arafat Receives Libyan Official, Discusses Camps

GF131210 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday received brother 'Abdallah al-Harari, the general representative of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Tunis. 'Arafat apprised him on the latest grave developments in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the savage aggression on them during the past 24 days — aggression perpetrated by the Amal movement. 'Arafat also apprised him on the comprehensive damage in the camps — the hundreds of people martyred, wounded, and made homeless in accordance with the plan to ensure the dropping of the Palestinian rifle and ending the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asked the brother general representative of the Jamahiriyah to convey his appreciation and the appreciation of the Palestinian leadership to his excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for his position, the position of the Libyan people toward the Palestinian people, the support for the people in their struggle, and the strengthening of their steadfastness, as well as his position toward the aggression of Amal movement. He also asserted that huge efforts should be made to foil this plan concocted against the Palestinian issue, against the struggle of the Palestinian people, and against the fate of the Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by brother Abu al-Lutuf [Faruq Qaddumi] and brothers Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], members of the Central Committee; in addition to Hasan Bal'awi, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Committee and PLO representative in Tunis.

Palestinian Members of Joint Delegation Named

GF131408 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 12 Jun 85 p 21

[Excerpt] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday met with 'Abd al-Raziq al-Yahya, commander in chief of the Palestinian forces in Jordan.

The meeting was attended by senior officials in the organization.

The situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the current political situation in the region were discussed in the meeting.

It has been learned that discussions particularly focused on the peace negotiations and the nomination of members of the Palestinian delegation to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in the peace negotiations.

Well-informed sources told *AL-SIYASAH* that Palestinian members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation include: Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC speaker; Dr Edward Sa'id, who is currently residing in the United States; Rashad al-Shawwa, ex-mayor of Gaza; Ilyas Furayj, mayor of Bethlehem; and Dr Walid al-Khalidi, who is currently residing in the United States and recently denied that he would participate in the Palestinian delegation.

Syria Seen Tightening Measures Against Palestinians

JN131316 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] sources have said that the Syrian authorities have tightened measures against the front and prevented some of its officials from leaving Syria. The sources affirmed that these measures also affected other Palestinian factions.

Responsibility Claimed for Haifa Bus Explosion

GF131940 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has announced the following:

One of our revolutionaries of the special unit operating in our occupied homeland succeeded in planting a timed explosive bomb in one of the Zionist Egged Company buses. This bus was used

to transport enemy troops. The bomb exploded today, 13 June, at 0900 when the bus arrived in the central bus station in the heart of Haifa. The explosion, which instilled terror among the enemy troops, damaged the bus and shattered the windows of other nearby buses. Human losses were not determined as the Zionist forces sealed off the operations area.

The Zionist forces detained many Palestinian citizens on charges of being involved in the operation. Our revolutionary returned safely to base.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

PLO on Evacuation of Palestinians in Lebanon

GF132014 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] A PLO official spokesman has announced the following: In continuation of the conspiratory scheme against our Palestinian people in Lebanon, the Amal and Lebanese authority's forces have undertaken operations of grave dimensions, as represented in the evacuation of Palestinian groups, including those who abandoned their camps following the damage inflicted on them.

The Amal and the Lebanese Army forces today began to evacuate the first group of the Palestinians from the camps of Beirut. They were taken from their gathering point in Al-Musaytibah Quarter in the city of Beirut and forced on military vehicles by gunmen after the Al-Musaytibah area was encircled; and then they were taken to Al-Shuwayfat and the mountain region outside Beirut. The first group of people to be evacuated today — under the strict guard of the gunmen — totaled about 100 people. They were left in the open without homes as efforts were made to evacuate others.

This new crime perpetrated by the Amal movement and the Lebanese authorities constitutes a new and grave dimension of the black plot against the Palestinian people in Lebanon. It is also a scheme designed to drive the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon from Beirut and the whole of south to the northern areas of Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon, and confine them to this area in order to ensure the security of the Zionist enemy and the safety of its borders and existence. What is taking place is the same plot that was agreed upon by the Arab regime on one hand, and McFarlane and Murphy on the other.

We would like to draw the attention of our Arab nations to the gravity of this crime which has been executed by the Amal movement and the Lebanese authorities on the direct instructions of Khaddam. This act constitutes a direct achievement of the [words indistinct] the Phalangist, and the Lebanese regime in 1976 and [words indistinct] in addition to what the Zionist enemy and Sharon failed to attain in 1982 during the Zionist aggressive campaign in Lebanon.

We blame the Amal movement and the Lebanese authorities for this grave act and new crime that is being perpetrated against our Palestinian people. Let the process of evacuating the victims of the camps stop. The revolution will continue until victory is attained.

'Explosive Charge' Detonated in Ashqelon

JN131718 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1616 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces General Command has stated the following:

Yesterday morning one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, detonated a remote-controlled explosive charge in Ashqelon in the Palestinian territory occupied in 1948. Grave material damage was caused and a number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but claimed only that the windows of a number of neighboring buildings were shattered and a number of vehicles were damaged. It did not mention any loss in life.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi
GF132104 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pertaining to current developments in the Arab region.

The message was conveyed by Dr Muftah al-Usta, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, during an audience with his highness the amir today.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Disarming Palestinians in Beirut
GF131554 Manama WAKH in English 1514 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* warned Palestinian revolutionaries of laying down their arms in Lebanon.

The paper asked how the Lebanese president could agree that all militias should keep their weapons to help government forces in safeguarding security while at the same time Palestinian guns are confiscated.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ wondered if those who wanted to disarm the Palestinian camps think the camps will receive Lebanese protection.

QATAR

Strict Measures Against Hijackers Urged
GF121204 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Doha, 12 Jun (QNA) — In an editorial, the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* called for a firm Arab stand toward all terrorist actions against the Arab countries under different pretexts.

It said that the Arab countries should clearly announce that they will not receive hijacked airplanes or accept conditions imposed by the hijackers; it also said they must be brought to trial immediately so that they receive deterrent punishment.

The paper stated that through these measures, those who commit such acts would know that the souls of the innocents cannot be tampered with and that any issue cannot be solved through such methods.

It added that punishment must be more harsh for those who commit acts which undermine security and stability. It demanded that the stand must be a swift and unanimous Arab one, because these people distort the Arab image in the world. It is the same goal which Zionism has tried to achieve for a long time. *AL-RAYAH* expressed disapproval over the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner yesterday from Beirut airport and the demands of the hijackers, which cannot be met.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Source' Denies Claims of Aiding Anti-Libyan Group
LD132114 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Mecca, 13 Jun (SPA) — Replying to what *THE WASHINGTON POST* carried in its latest issue, quoting what it termed sources of the American Central Intelligence Agency that the Saudis support the National Salvation Front opposed to the Libyan regime and that they extended a sum of money to its leader, an official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has stated that all that is a fabrication from its origins and is nothing but a cheap libel without any truth, chapter and verse; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia absolutely did not give any sum to any side or use a middle person for such a job. The source added, in the course of its categorical denial of this report, that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with its policy and known course, is above these vile methods, and moreover, condemns anyone who pursues such actions.

The source has stated: Everyone knows that there are those accustomed to plotting and sowing intrigue among the Arab brothers for the purpose of causing trouble and creating confusion to serve Zionist aims. It is sufficient for us that the Arab citizen, from his comprehension of the dimensions and aims of these reports, has become immune from what is published by some foreign newspapers from time to time by hired pens for known aims.

Pakistani President Arrives in Jeddah
GF131726 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] His Excellency Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived at 1800 in Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom during which he will perform the minor pilgrimage. Upon arrival he was received at the airport by the amir of Mecca, His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Director of the Protocol Department in Jeddah 'Abd al-'Aziz Jukhtar; the director of Jeddah police, Major General Salih Sabir; the director general of King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah, Zuhayr Sindi; and Pakistani Ambassador Amir Julistan Janjua, in addition to members of the Pakistani Embassy in the Kingdom.

UAE

PFLP Secretary General Departs After Visit
GF130942 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jun (WAKH) — Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, left Abu Dhabi today following a 2-day visit to the UAE, during which he met with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE.

During the visit, Dr Habash discussed with senior UAE officials developments of the Palestinian question on the Arab arena, particularly the massacres in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

PDRY

YAR Unity Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

GF131528 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Aden today. In a statement to ANA, Brother al-'Arashi said that during his visit he will convey a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. He said the message concerns coordination and contact between officials in the two parts of the homeland.

He added: It will be a good opportunity to participate in the Ramadan evening during which Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will meet the members of the Executive Bureau of the Yemeni Writers and Litterateurs Union. He pointed out that he and Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland, will discuss the preparation and coordination of issues concerning the work of the joint ministerial session that will be held in Sanaa shortly, in preparation for the fourth session of the Supreme Yemeni Council.

He concluded by stressing that these continual meetings and activities in all fields reflect the desires of our Yemeni people to achieve the restoration of Yemeni unity.

On arrival, he was received by Brother Mahmud 'Ushaysh.

DFLP'S Hawatimah Concludes Visit 13 Jun

GF132052 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], today left Aden following a visit to our country that lasted several days. During this visit which came in response to the YSP Central Committee, Brother Hawatimah discussed with party and state leaders the Palestinian situation in particular and the Arab arena in general.

'Arafat Contacts Mubarak on Beirut Situation

NC132123 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this evening telephoned President Husni Mubarak and briefed him on the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon and on the bestial attacks to which the Palestinians camps are being subjected in attempts to liquidate the Palestinian struggle. 'Arafat also explained to the president how the elderly and children are being killed and displaced.

During the conversation, 'Arafat briefed President Mubarak on the dimensions of the Syrian plot, the goal of which is to liquidate the Palestinian people and their cause. 'Arafat told President Mubarak that he will send a personal message to his excellency tomorrow. The message will be conveyed by PLO envoys Sa'id Kamal and Abu al-Hawl.

Mubarak Affirms Numayri Not To Return to Sudan

GF131450 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo — During a meeting with leaders of the ruling National Democratic Party, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak affirmed that Egypt will not hand over former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to the Sudanese Government.

Mubarak said that Numayri is free to choose whether to stay in Egypt or any other place.

Informed sources said that the Egyptian president informed a Sudanese envoy who visited Cairo recently that political asylum is a principle respected by Egypt and applicable to all.

He asked the envoy: Would any Sudanese, who sought refuge in Egypt following a change in the situation in Sudan, agree to be handed back?

AL-WAFD Cites Sudanese Leaders on Egyptian Ties

PM131434 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 15

[Unattributed report: "Siwar al-Dhahab Assures Al-Wafd Party Delegation That Egyptian-Sudanese Relations Are Stronger Than Attempts To Undermine Them"]

[Text] Sudanese Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has received the Al-Wafd party delegation that went to Khartoum to study the dimensions of the situation in that fraternal country and express support for the new regime's approach to democracy and freedom. The delegation was headed by Engineer 'Abd al-Khaliq al-Shinnawi and included Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hashish, Dr 'Abdallah 'Adli, and Dr Muhammad Balal.

During his meeting with the delegation, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab stressed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations were normal, eternal, and stronger than attempts to undermine them. He also said that the Al-Wafd party had deep roots in Sudan and that he used to memorize the speeches of the immortal leader Mustafa al-Nahhas and of Dr Muhammad Salah al-Din, foreign minister in the Wafdist government, which he delivered in Al-Abyad, Sudan, in 1951.

In speaking to the Al-Wafd delegation, Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah denied recent statements attributed to him claiming that Sudan would break off relations with Egypt and abrogate all existing agreements between the two countries if Egypt did not abrogate the Camp David agreements. He said these statements were tendentious and aimed at fishing in troubled waters.

At the end of his meeting with the Al-Wafd delegation, the Sudanese prime minister lauded Egyptian-Sudanese ties, which he described as solid and eternal.

Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hashish, Al-Wafd Party assistant secretary general and delegation member, has stated that the difficulties facing Egyptian-Sudanese relations center on three [as published] issues: The first is the question of Ja'far Numayri's extradition. That subject was not discussed during the meetings. It is being said in Sudanese circles that they would not ask for his extradition unless they were certain that Egypt would respond to such a request. The second is the need to revise and redraft the joint defense agreement and the integration agreement between the two countries because these two agreements have not achieved their objectives. That is in addition to the fact that these agreements were concluded by Numayri, who did not represent the Sudanese people. The Sudanese are calling for a stronger and deeper integration and they want the joint defense agreement to be based on more effective foundations in the interest of both countries' security.

Dr Hashish added that Sudanese defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah told the Al-Wafd delegation that only one project was implemented under the integration agreement and that any Egyptian or Sudanese "rabbit" farm owner could have undertaken such a project singlehandedly. The Sudanese want an integration between people, not integration from above between governments.

Saddam Announces 2-Week Bombing Moratorium

JN141401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1354 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has announced that Iraq will halt its attacks on selected Iranian targets deep inside Iran for 2 weeks, effective 0800 [0400 GMT] tomorrow, Saturday.

In a message he addressed to the Iranian people, the president added: Our halt in bombing Iranian targets is meant to provide the Iranian rulers with another opportunity to consider peace, and to give the Iranian people a chance to pressure their rulers into stopping the war.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,864

JN131737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,864 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 13 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of our land and principles, and in order to defeat the suspect, aggressive policy that the tyrant ruling clique is implementing against our country, our brave Armed Forces are continuing to express our people's will by pounding the dens of aggression and chasing the enemy remnants with the aim of imposing peace and progress. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Continuing our firm policy of destroying the resources of aggression inside Iran, our Air Force eagles have carried out the following missions:

a. At 0024 [2024 GMT 12 June], our planes launched a destructive raid on the capital, Tehran.

b. At 0028 our planes launched another destructive raid on Tehran.

c. At 0020 the same night, our planes launched a raid on the city of Tarkhowran.

d. At 0025 our planes launched a destructive raid on the city of Qazvin.

e. At 0940 today our planes launched a destructive raid on the city of Karand.

f. At 1200 our planes launched a lightning raid on the city of Dezful.

g. At the same time, that is, at 1200 today, other planes launched a destructive raid on the city of Kermanshah [Bakhtaran].

h. At 0920 our planes raided the village of Tarn Nadri.

i. At 0923 our planes raided the village of Dehra, scoring crushing hits on their targets.

j. At 0925 also, other planes launched destructive raid on the village of Chah-e Mir.

Having carried out their heoric missions with their well-known courage, vigor, and precision, our eagles safely returned to their bases, in God's care.

2. Our brave helicopter pilots are continuing their daring missions over enemy units east of Tigris, dealing them destructive blows. In today's missions they destroyed four enemy hideouts, one boat, and a number of personnel positions. Our helicopters returned safley to base.

3. In order to inflict the greatest losses on the tyrant clique's forces, a number of our forward units directed artillery, mortar, and tank fire at enemy positions and engineering equipment east of Basra. They scored direct hits, disrupted enemy engineering work, and destroyed one gun, three infantry positions, one medium machinegun, and one observation post.

4. One of our forward units carried out a raid on enemy positions opposite our positions in the northern sector. Our units pounded enemy positions and inflicted losses in men and equipment. Five enemy observation posts were destroyed and those manning them were either killed or wounded.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units burned one hardware stockpile and destroyed three infantry positions.

5. One of our units directed heavy fire on enemy positions and vehicles east of Tigris, destroying five infantry positions and damaging two vehicles.

6. One hardware stockpile and one infantry position were destroyed in the central sector.

7. Sighting a group of enemy personnel in front of its positions in the Maysan sector, one of our units opened artillery and mortar fire and inflicted a number of casualties.

8. The tyrant, criminal clique's forces shelled Basra and Khanaqin with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 June 1985

12 Cities Shelled

JN140623 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0555 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Sons of great Iraq, it is another day on which God's splendid victory is granted to your country in this blessed month because you are defending the heavenly values, your territory, and what

minds and arms have built for the welfare of man. Iraq has knocked on all doors to end this war and we have repeatedly warned the tyrannical clique in Iran against insisting on war. However, this stray clique, which is persisting with its tyranny, is deaf to all calls. In view of this, and in order to impose a real peace and implement our people's will to strike at the pillars of aggression and impose a total peace, the valiant eagles of the air and the brave men of our missile force have carried out the following heroic missions:

1. Our Air Force planes carried out the following heroic successful raids:

a. At 0804 [0404 GMT] today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on the capital, Tehran.

b. At 0800 today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Qazvin.

c. At 0808 today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Esfahan.

After carrying out their brave missions, the heroic eagles of the two rivers returned to base safely and triumphantly, under God's care.

2. Our gigantic missile force carried out crushing missions at 0830 today against the following nine cities: Dezful, Nahavand, Ramhormoz, Andimeshk, Masjed Soleyman, Borujerd, Khorramabad, Kermanshah, and Eslamabad.

Once again we tell the tyrannical clique ruling in Iran that it it is not deterred by all this, we have more strikes in store for it. God is great. Thanks to God for his victory. All thanks to the brave eagles of the air and the missile heroes who placed the enemies of life and peace in a real plight. Proceed toward fresh victories under the banner of our leader and builder of our reconnaissance, President leader Saddam Husayn, may God protect him. It is from God that we derive assistance and success. He is the best supporter.

[Dated] 14 Jun 1985

Jets Raid Tehran, Kashan

JN140935 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0914 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

It is a glorious day in the epic of daily life. The will of peace you are expressing despite the tyrannical clique's intransigence, madness, and adherence to a straw in an attempt to save itself from inevitable drowning is today exalted by Iraq's valiant men. Subsequent to our statement this morning, in which we announced that our heroic eagles of the air had pounded three Iranian cities, including the capital, Tehran, and that our missile force had simultaneously pounded nine cities with their huge missiles, our Air Force planes carried out the following heroic missions today:

1. At 1136 [0736 GMT] today, the brave eagles of the air carried out another devastating raid on the capital of aggression, the city of Tehran.

2. At 1134 today, our Air Force planes carried out a crushing raid on the city of Kashan.

After pounding their targets, the valiant eagles of the air returned to base both safely and triumphantly, praise be to God. Let the Iranian rulers know that the only way to escape their impasse is to accept peace according to the just and fair principles fixed by our leader President Saddam Husayn — principles that are based on what satisfies God, peoples, and conscience. May God guide us to the path of justice. He is the best guide and supporter.

[Dated] 14 June 1985

Ramadan Receives YAR Deputy Prime Minister

JN131430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, YAR deputy prime minister and minister of development, here today. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them, as well as the Arab and international situations and the need for a united Arab position to confront the current fierce plot against the region.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Fadl Husayn, minister of housing and construction, and the YAR charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Al-Rifa'i, Al-Masri Receive Al-Turayki

JN131334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1305 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at noon today. Dr al-Turayki conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from His Excellency Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on developments in the Arab region and ways to reinforce and support Arab unity and solidarity.

The prime minister asserted the need to hold an urgent Arab summit conference to face the current dangers and challenges to the Arab nation. The prime minister also reviewed Jordan's move in both the Arab and international arenas, asserting the principles of Jordan's policy and the need to convene an international peace conference in which the five permanent members of the Security Council and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, would participate.

During the meeting, they also discussed bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki in his office at noon today. They exchanged viewpoints on current Arab issues in general and the Palestine cause in particular, as well as all the basic and firm dimensions of Jordan's move on this pan-Arab cause.

Prince Hasan Addresses Tribes on Hijacking

JN131650 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, attended the speech rally which Jordanian tribes convened at King Husayn Youth City at noon today to condemn the criminal aggression against one of our Jordanian planes at Beirut airport.

Prince Hasan addressed those present saying: We live in a sacred land and carry out a sacred mission: to safeguard the pure Arab Islamic identity, which is in origin the identity of the Hashemites.

The prince added: We meet today in the month of holy Ramadan to express our feelings. If we are extremist, then we are extremist in supporting truth.

Prince Hasan said: I met with personalities and representatives of the Palestinian camps. They expressed their feelings regarding the continuous crimes against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

He noted that aggression against Jordanian institutions and planes is an extension of the attempt to harm the Jordanian-Palestinian identity and the one Jordanian-Palestinian will.

The prince added: Whenever we talk about King Husayn's community, we talk about a community that has its own duties and responsibilities — a community which always rejects injustice. His highness called for translating words into deeds with more cohesion and by shouldering responsibilities.

Prince Hasan added: We have always believed that Lebanon, as an Arab country, and Beirut, as an Arab capital, have the right to life and existence. This came while his highness was justifying the continuation of Jordanian flights to Beirut.

Prince Hasan said: These days, we have a pressing need to close our ranks. However, some parties came to cause rifts in the ranks in order to achieve the enemy's objectives. He added: God willing, we will have the powerful hand, thanks to the honest men in this country. We will not resort to condemnation and denunciation. His highness announced that His Majesty King Husayn telephoned him at noon today and asked him to convey his majesty's regards to the sons of the Jordanian community.

At the end of his speech, the crown prince thanked the Jordanian tribes for their initiative in holding this meeting in condemnation of the aggression against the Jordanian airliner. The prince praised the tribes' spirit of loftiness and determination to face up to challenges.

At the beginning of the meeting, a number of Jordanian tribal personalities and leaders delivered speeches condemning the aggression on the Jordanian airliner. They asserted that this act is a cruel and criminal act carried out by a misguided group which is far from Arab traditions, Islamic teachings, and international norms. They asserted that all conspiracies and intrigues will founder against Jordan's rock of steadfastness thanks to King Husayn's leadership and his sons' cohesion. They renewed loyalty and pledged fidelity to the leader of the homeland and the steps and efforts he is exerting to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine cause.

They said that we, Jordanians and Palestinians, are with King Husayn in one rank because we have one will and one fate. They said that our duty is to face the challenges together. They called for striking with an iron fist at those who try to tamper with our security or aggress against our institutions. They also asserted that they will safeguard our dear Jordan and its prominent position built by King Husayn. They also condemned the continuous aggression launched by the Amal organization against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, pointing out that Amal has achieved what the Israeli enemy failed to achieve in the invasion of Lebanon.

At the end of their speeches, the representatives and leaders of the Jordanian tribes called on Prince Hasan to convey their regards, loyalty, and sincerity to His Majesty King Husayn.

The speech rally was attended by Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid, and his majesty's deputy adviser for tribal affairs and commander of the Bedouin police.

Prince Hasan Receives U.S. Religious Delegation

JN131612 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — In his office today, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received a delegation representing various U.S. religious

organizations and churches. The delegation is currently visiting Jordan during a tour of the Middle East.

The regent made a detailed explanation of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's expansionist settlement policy, affirming that continuation of Israel's current settlement policy will hinder efforts to find a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem. His highness also affirmed that His Majesty King Husayn's current efforts are aimed at guaranteeing the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

Editorial Points to Amal Involvement in Hijacking

JN131225 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Jun 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Fingers of Accusation in the Airliner Hijacking"]

[Text] At first we thought that the six adventurers stormed the Alia airliner in order to bargain over it and its innocent passengers. Our people followed with pain and sorrow what was happening aboard the airliner and the suspicious method by which the hijacking was carried out, as well as the naive demands announced by the hijackers, until the irresponsible terrorist chapter ended with the blowing up of the airliner at Beirut airport.

The details that the airliner's crew gave after they returned to Amman indicate that a large group of the Amal gunmen surrounded the airliner during the ground inspection of luggage, facilitated the mission of the gunmen, and enabled them to control the airliner with threats to kill the passengers and throw them out of the airliner. Groups of Amal gunmen were also waiting for the airliner when it returned to Beirut, where the hijackers were replaced and given new instructions.

This evidence indicates that the Amal movement is involved in the hijacking, and this is proved by the way Lebanese officials refrained from moving to Beirut airport to negotiate with the hijackers. This is because, as everyone knows, the real government in western Beirut and at Beirut airport is the Amal movement. Everyone also knows that it is useless to interfere as long as the wolf is entrusted with safeguarding the herd, and as long as evidence affirms the involvement of the Amal movement in the hijacking operation.

The incident leads us to raise questions and facts that cannot be ignored. The incident has proved the incapacity and weakness of the Lebanese Government, which cannot even protect itself in Beirut. This makes us wonder: What is the wisdom behind sending our airliners and our sons to a state that cannot even control its airport, and what is the wisdom behind sending them to an airport that is governed by an armed gang and endangered by threats, shelling, and terrorism at any moment? We find no reason for this adventure that nearly ended in tragedy.

In fact, in Lebanon, which is governed by terrorism and whose government has been turned into a shadow that nobody respects, military gangs operating under various false slogans are trying to make their terrorism a sword to be brandished against others just as they have made terrorism a sword that is being brandished against the Lebanese. This time, terrorism has come as an example of extreme recklessness, irresponsibility, and irrationality. The hijackers' demands were a surprise to us and to others. The most important demands were to displace the Palestinians from the Beirut camps to some place outside Lebanon, or otherwise the airplane would be blown up; to liberate the south of Lebanon; and to return Imam al-Sadar. This indicates that we are now facing a state of hysterical, reckless terrorism in Lebanon and the Arab region that regards killing and sabotage as a melancholy objective in itself.

We hold the Lebanese officials, first of all the Lebanese justice minister, who is also the leader of the Amal movement, responsible for the delay in tackling the airliner crisis and for the lengthy silence on this operation. The Lebanese officials were able to prevent the incident after the airliner returned to Beirut. But one who hurts his people's honor and his country's safety and who risks his homeland's fate at the hands of adventurous gangs does not care if some endanger innocents' lives aboard the Jordanian airliner.

We thank God for the safety of the airliner's passengers, crew, and those working aboard it. However, this does not prevent reconsideration of the feasibility of flights to Beirut and of the required security level aboard our planes abroad. Although terrorism can neither deter us from continuing to achieve our objectives nor undermine our self-confidence, the Beirut airliner operation is an expensive lesson that deserves to be reviewed so that we will not be an easy target for the recklessness of terrorism and adventurers.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss Withdrawal, Security

NC131635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today spoke on the telephone with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. They discussed current political and security conditions. The conversation focused on the Israeli withdrawal from the south, the circumstances of the withdrawal, and its effect on Lebanon and the region.

After reviewing this issue, the two presidents agreed that events in the south over the past 2 days have not indicated an Israeli withdrawal. These events are considered to be a redeployment as long as a single Israeli soldier remains on Lebanese territory and as long as the so-called army of southern Lebanon continues to exist. Lebanon regards this army as an extension of the Israeli Army.

The two presidents also discussed the issues of Jazzin and Al-Nabatiyah and the continuous efforts to deal with the issue in order to defuse the explosive situation, restore calm, and deploy the Lebanese Army.

Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad discussed the situation in Beirut, particularly security conditions.

The two presidents then discussed the ideas and plans which were considered during the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit to end the state of war, to achieve reconciliation and the required reforms, and to consolidate security. It has been learned that quick solutions to pending problems will be implemented after the security situation in Beirut is stabilized.

Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad agreed to stay in touch and to continue their consultations and efforts to implement that which was agreed upon during the Damascus summit.

AL-QABAS on Al-Jumayyil's Talks in Damascus

GF131818 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Jun 85 p 20

[Text] Paris — Well-informed Lebanese sources have told *AL-QABAS* that President Amin al-Jumayyil rejected a number of important Syrian proposals and that these proposals were shrouded in secrecy. These sources said that Syrian officials presented to President al-Jumayyil — during his recent visit to Damascus and his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and senior officials — the following proposals:

1. Dissolve the Lebanese National Assembly and form a constituent body to include prominent figures who represent the various powers and sides. This is designed to prepare a new formula for the Lebanese regime so as to distribute authority and responsibilities among the Lebanese.

2. Hold a national Lebanese conference in Damascus or Bludan under Syria's supervision in order to reach a new charter for Lebanon. This will stem from discussions on the proposals of the constituent body.

3. Move in the direction of making political changes and reforms, which this national conference will approve as soon as possible.

The well-informed Lebanese sources told *AL-QABAS* that Al-Jumayyil made the following proposals:

1. The Lebanese president expressed his opposition to dissolving the current national assembly, particularly as the circumstances are not suitable for holding new elections. Al-Jumayyil lauded the activities of the current national assembly. He said that this assembly is playing a good role in light of the country's present difficult situation.

2. Al-Jumayyil expressed his readiness to carry out political changes and reforms in the Lebanese regime. He also expressed readiness to prepare a formula that would ensure greater participation by Muslims in leadership and authority. But he asserted that this cannot take place until the security situation is brought under control and weapons are removed from the various armed militias and organizations. Al-Jumayyil pointed out that any political changes or reforms in the Lebanese regime taking place under the threat of arms will not be implemented, as such a situation would be opposed by some factions. Moreover, it would be useless and would not help to attain peace in this country.

3. Al-Jumayyil supported the idea of holding a national Lebanese conference in order to draft a new charter for Lebanon, yet he opposed the idea of holding this conference on Syrian territory, asserting that it is more suitable to hold this conference on Lebanese territory.

Al-Jumayyil proposed that this conference be held in the presidential palace in B'abda in order to stress the role of Lebanese legitimacy and to demonstrate support for it. Al-Jumayyil, of course, welcomed Syria's powerful and effective participation in this conference.

The same sources told *AL-QABAS* that the Syrian officials intend to continue their efforts to convince the Lebanese president to hold such a national conference on Syrian territory. The well-informed sources also told *AL-QABAS* that the Syrian-Lebanese summit discussed in detail the security issues in Lebanon and that such issues took up the major part of the Lebanese-Syrian talks. The sources pointed out that during this summit agreement was reached on the following security matters:

1. The various Lebanese brigades are to be merged in such a way that eliminates their sectarian nature in order to provide them with the authority to ensure security and spread the influence of the legitimate authority in the various Lebanese areas. Al-Jumayyil expressed support for such a proposal but said that the implementation of this will take some time owing to the critical situation Lebanon is experiencing.

2. A joint command or a joint Syrian-Lebanese operation room will be formed. It will be in charge of giving orders to the Lebanese Army and to the Syrian military force that supports this army in implementation of the process of ensuring security in the various Lebanese areas.

3. The process of ensuring security for various areas will be carried out in stages. The first stage will encompass greater Beirut.

4. It was agreed during the Damascus summit that the process of stripping the militias and the armed organizations of their heavy, medium, or even light weapons cannot be implemented literally. Thus, the two sides have agreed to have all these weapons collected in a defined place in coordination and cooperation with the major militias and organizations and under the supervision of the Lebanese Army and the legitimate authority.

5. Agreement was also reached on the need to end the camps war in one way or another before implementing the above step.

It is worth noting that the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit are still shrouded in secrecy since nothing has so far leaked other than what *AL-QABAS* published a few days ago. It was also noticed that President al-Jumayyil, in particular, did not reveal the matters he discussed or agreed upon with the Syrian officials during his meeting with a number of Lebanese journalists who were invited to his summer residence in Bikfaya last Sunday.

During this meeting, Al-Jumayyil just said that the Lebanese-Syrian summit placed the Lebanese issue on the right track and that Syria "has friends in Lebanon but it does not possess all the cards. If we put together all the cards Syria can ensure in addition to the cards in the hands of the regime, then this will constitute a basis for tackling the Lebanese situation." Al-Jumayyil also reported that an atmosphere of frankness and understanding dominated this summit. He added that agreement was reached on a number of issues in addition to political and security measures.

Junblatt 'Thwarted' Airport Security Meeting

NC131435 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1418 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Informed sources told the Voice of Lebanon this afternoon that Public Works Minister Walid Junblatt thwarted a high-level political and security meeting which was scheduled to be held among the Army Command, the Civil Aviation Directorate, the airport security organ, and the Interior Ministry, to discuss indiscipline at Beirut International Airport. The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Civil Aviation Directorate has received a number of questions and inquiries from international airlines asking about the measures which the directorate intends to adopt in order to end the state of security indiscipline which is threatening the safety of their crews, passengers, and planes. These questions have been submitted to Minister Walid Junblatt.

National Meeting Urges End to Beirut 'Excesses'

NC132020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A national meeting was held at the home of Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today from 1600 to 1830 and was attended by a number of ministers, deputies, and political figures.

In a statement after the meeting, Speaker al-Husayni said: This meeting was attended by some Lebanese figures. The security situation and the closure of the crossing points prevented the arrival of many other figures who anxiously wanted to attend this meeting in order to express the people's adherence to the unity of the Lebanese people, land, and institutions, and to manifest the comprehensive Lebanese will to emerge from the long ordeal that has extensively damaged Lebanese society. The Israeli occupation of our land has undermined our national fiber and has caused great strife.

The conferees expressed their complete determination to liberate every inch of Lebanese territory and to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that the Israeli enemy is still trying to create in Jazzin and the surrounding area. They called for confronting these obstacles with great determination and care so that national unity can emerge healthy and so that the basis of coexistence can be consolidated in Jazzin and throughout the rest of Lebanon.

The conferees expressed their complete rejection of any demographic division and any fighting among the sons of the same homeland, because this will only benefit the Israeli enemy.

Speaker al-Husayni added: The conferees also expressed their concern over the deteriorating security situation in West Beirut where excesses have reached such a point that no one can remain silent. This demands concerted efforts. All concerned parties and leaders must shoulder their national and historic responsibility. The continuation of the existing situation could clearly threaten the foundations of national unity and the chances for a solution. Such a solution now seems possible, especially since fraternal Syria has expressed its complete readiness to use all of its resources to help Lebanon emerge from its tragic ordeal.

Speaker al-Husayni added: The conferees agreed on the need to avoid infighting among the Lebanese and to avoid fighting between the Lebanese and the Palestinians. They also rejected any sort of independent security by any Lebanese group, and of course, any independent security or armed presence by any Lebanese or Palestinian group. They also rejected anything that could hamper Lebanon's emergence from its ordeal and the restoration of legitimate state authority over all Lebanese territory, because, in the final analysis, security maintained by the legal authorities will safeguard all citizens. Syria has a basic and effective role to play in helping Lebanon to achieve this.

In light of these fundamental considerations, the conferees called for an early cease-fire, for the legal authorities to provide security means, and for putting an end to all violations that have affected the citizens' freedom, dignity, and sources of livelihood.

The conferees decided to hold another meeting on Thursday afternoon in the house of Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil to review the results of the contacts that will take place during this period.

6th Brigade Units Reportedly Rebel in Beirut

GF131454 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Units of the 6th Brigade, which has been waging a war alongside Amal against the Palestinian camps for the past 4 weeks, rebelled yesterday. The rebellion is led by Captain Walid Sukkariyah. He established his headquarters in Khaldah. Soldiers began joining him in his new headquarters, including many belonging to the Sunnite sect stationed in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Capt Sukkariyah said that the filthy war waged by Amal and the 6th Brigade reveals a horrible and filthy plot not only against the Palestinians but also against Beirut itself and all of Lebanon.

Lahd To 'Confront' UNIFIL After Israeli Withdrawal

NC131720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of south Lebanon [ASL], has stessed that he will remain in Jazzin as long as its inhabitants and leaders demand him to stay. In an interview with the *REVUE DU LIBAN* magazine, he said: The people of Jazzin would have sufferred the same fate as the people of Iqlim al-Kharrub and the people east of Sidon were it not for our presence. He added that the inhabitants of the area will join him if he withdraws. He stressed that the sole objective of the ASL presence in the area is to protect the lives of the area's sons and their dignity. He expressed hope that the Jazzin problem will be solved through peaceful means.

Maj Gen Ladh said: The question of handing the area over to the Lebanese Army is linked with the army's capability to secure the return of the evacuees to the villages east of Sidon. He added that the attempt to deploy the 1st Brigade will lead to the evacuation of the Jazzin people.

Lahd cast doubts over UNIFIL's ability to prevent saboteurs from harassing Israel. He stressed that his only concern is that no excuse be created for another invasion of our territory. He announced that the ASL will confront UNIFIL's deployment after the Israeli withdrawal. He added: We will overrun UNIFIL positions if necessary, and uproot them.

He ruled out a solution to the Lebanese problem in the very near future, and added: Israel would not have withdrawn if we were not an effective presence on the border strip. Israel would have annexed the area to secure its borders.

Amal, PSP Force To Maintain Security at Hospital

NC131328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Informed sources of the joint committee for the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] have said that joint patrols are being deployed in Beirut. The security situation has noticeably improved over the past 24 hours. The situation is expected to improve even further in light of new measures to be taken.

A joint force has been formed to maintain security around the American University hospital.

Clashes Continue in Beirut, Palestinian Camps

Phalangists, Army Units Clash

NC140526 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Phalangist forces aggravated the situation in the capital and on the mountain last night. Clashes took place in the areas around Ras al-Nab', Al-Barbir, and the Museum in Beirut.

The clashes later became more violent and extended along the demarcation line and involved the use of various weapons. The areas around Al-Barbir, Ra's al-Nab', and Al-Tayyunuah, were subjected to bazooka, artillery, and heavy machinegun fire. Several artillery rounds hit in the Cola area, but caused no damage.

At 0350 today, Phalangist forces and Army units tried to advance toward Al-Barbir. However, the nationalist forces intercepted them and forced them to retreat. The nationalist forces then counterattacked and were able to seize new positions. The Phalangist and the Army forces suffered heavy losses of personnel and equipment. The nationalist forces captured three Phalangist gunmen.

Attacks on Camps Continue

JN131753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades, with continuous Syrian support, have continued attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut for the 26th successive day. This is part of the design aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence in Beirut as a first step toward liquidating the Palestinian presence throughout Lebanon.

The latest reports from the fighting areas said that violent clashes erupted today between the agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army forces on the one hand and the Palestinian fighters defending the Palestinian refugee camps in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah on the other. A Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that the aggressors were repulsed during an attempt to advance toward Shatila camp under the cover of intensive shelling.

The battles intensified today following a night of violent shelling with heavy artillery, tank fire, and mortar fire of various calibers directed against Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. The barbaric shelling reached all areas in the two Palestinian refugee camps.

Voice of PLO: Forces Attack Zionists in South

JN131739 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces launched a machinegun and rocket attack against a Zionist force in the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon at dawn today. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. They enemy radio admitted the operation but did not mention its losses. It said merely that an Israeli force came under a rocket attack this morning.

The heroes of the joint forces also fired katyusha rockets at three positions belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon today. The three positions sustained heavy losses and a number of agent elements were either killed or wounded. The enemy radio admitted the shelling but claimed no losses were sustained. It said that the positions that came under the shelling lie between 3 or 4 km from the border between Lebanon and occupied Palestine.

Islamic Amal's Husayn al-Musawi Interviewed

PM131500 Paris AL-NAHAR AL'ARAB WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 10-16 Jun 85 pp 20-22

[Interview with Husayn al-Musawi, Islamic Amal movement official, by Hanna Daww in Zahlah — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Are you the leader of the Islamic Amal movement?

Answer: I am not the leader of the Islamic Amal movement and Nabih Birri is not the leader or commander of the Amal movement.

Amal's leader and commander is Imam Musa al-Sadr. Anyone who agrees to be called leader would in fact be agreeing that Imam Al-Sadr is no longer there and therefore bring an end to his cause.

Question: What is the difference between the Hezbollah party, and the Islamic Amal movement?

Answer: The Islamic Amal movement is the Amal movement formed by Imam Musa al-Sadr. During the Israeli invasion we confirmed our Islamic identity because we feared the loss of this identity as a result of the sympathy shown by some of the movement's leaders toward the U.S. plan in 1982 and the submission to Israeli military pressure. The Islamic Amal movement is the faithful group that was the main force that moved along with Imam Musa al-Sadr and founded the Amal movement and which has honored its Islamic commitment, representing the movement's ideology as outlined by Imam Musa al-Sadr in the 1976 constituent assembly.

The Islamic Amal movement has remained loyal to the line of the Islamic Revolution and Imam Khomeyni's religious, political, and field leadership. Hezbollah is not an organization because it consists of all the groups that are faithful and committed to the mosque and to the struggle against injustice, believe in doing good and shunning evil, and are loyal to Al-Faqih [top religious authority], who is Imam Khomeyni in his capacity as representative of Imam al-Mahdi. Anyone who follows this line belongs to Hezbollah. There are no cards and no responsibilities assigned in Hezbollah, which in fact is a nation. In this sense the Islamic Amal movement is a part of the Hezbollah nation, but it is an organization. If someone makes a statement in the name of Hezbollah, that would not give him an organizational responsibility for Hezbollah.

Question: Is there complete cooperation between Hezbollah and the Islamic Amal movement?

Answer: That is like asking if an arm cooperates with the rest of the body. The Islamic Amal movement is a part of the Hezbollah nation.

Question: What about the Islamic Jihad?

Answer: We know nothing about the Islamic Jihad. It is assumed that we know more than others about this name, but the truth is that Islamic Jihad is not an organization, it does not exist, and we know nothing about it.

Question: But it does exist.

Answer: It exists in statements. The operations mounted against Americans, French and Kuwaitis for which the Islamic Jihad claims responsibility through the press, no more no less, but whether or not there is an organization by that name nobody knows.

Question: To what extent are you linked to Iran? What are the Iranian revolutionary guards doing in Ba'lbak? If they are there as missionaries they can do that without carrying arms.

Answer: We are not linked to Iran as a state or as an embassy. It is a link of loyalty to Al-Faqih, as I have already said. We believe that every Muslim should be in close and daily contact with his leadership.

Question: The Iranian revolutionary guards are present in Lebanon's northern Al-Biqa' but Israel is in southern Lebanon. The revolutionary guards have not fought a single battle against the Israeli Army.

Answer: The Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards present have no orders to engage Israel in a direct confrontation now for many reasons, especially the fact that they are far from supply routes. For now they are content with just preparing and training Muslims and helping them against the oppressors, but they will definitely participate and be the vanguard of the holy struggle which will liberate Jerusalem. The road to Palestine will be open. This is a Koranic fact. They will form the main army that will do the fighting but the circumstances are not ripe for that now.

Question: What do you think of the American threat to shell Islamic Jihad centers in northern Al-Biqa' if any of the kidnapped Americans is harmed?

Answer: The Islamic Jihad as an organization does not exist in Ba'labak, Beirut, or anywhere else. At least that is what we think,

but the struggle for God is a situation which does exist in Al-Biqa'. Who got the Israelis and Americans out of Lebanon other than the struggle situation including, for example, Hezbollah and the Islamic Amal movement, and maybe some good people in the Amal movement? We have a different opinion of Nabih Birri, however. The Americans are threatening. Fine, we have repeatedly declared, stated, and emphasized, and we do so now, that we reject submission to and humiliation by the oppressors. We will not remain silent and look on as mere spectators while the Americans oppress our people and occupy our land. God created us to uphold justice. The United States threatens and attacks. That is natural. As far as we are concerned, so long as they are aggressors we will continue to be on the confrontation line against them. We emphasize, however, that we have nothing to do with the kidnapping of Americans. While stating that as our conviction we are happy to fight injustice, represented by the United States and Israel — and in doing so we fear nobody but God and give no value to their threats — we emphasize that we have nothing to do with the kidnapped Americans. Those who kidnapped the Americans claim to belong to the Islamic Jihad. We are Muslim mujahidin but we have nothing to do with the Islamic Jihad, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the Americans. We do not know them.

Question: How does the Islamic Amal movement view the current dispute between the Amal movement and the Palestinian organizations?

Answer: We have stated our position more than once. We maintain that what is happening in Beirut is a real painful catastrophe. We hold Yasir 'Arafat responsible in the first instance for what is happening. Second we blame the Islamic leaderships which got involved with Yasir 'Arafat in the same line. Their stupidity brought this hell down on them and the struggling Muslim youths who should have continued to confront Israel only and to pursue the fleeing Zionist army. We say that there is no place for 'Arafat and his group in Beirut or anywhere in the nation's ranks. Then we ask: Who placed a certain person in charge of the Muslims in Beirut, the south, or anywhere else? Security in Beirut and elsewhere should be agreed upon by all the people concerned. Nobody should impose himself and commit others to his own plans and commitments. We are against 'Arafat but we are with the innocent people in the camps.

Question: The Amal movement has been accused of building a second defense line on the Lebanese-Israeli borders in the interest of Israel's security. What do you think?

Answer: There is no doubt that some of Amal movement's organizers in the south are hampering the movement of the mujahidin proceeding to carry out operations against the remaining Israeli units in the south. That is contrary to what the name Amal stands for. When Imam al-Sadr chose the word Amal he was referring to the waves of Lebanese resistance. Why should the Amal organizers prevent such resistance? We agree with our brothers in the south that the anarchy and lack of security that existed before the Israeli invasion should not be allowed, but do the sons of Imam al-Sadr who are responsible for some southern areas want the fight against Israel, that utter evil, to stop? On this occasion I appeal in particular to one of my brothers who was a good student of Imam al-Sadr and is now a responsible official in the south. Why does he allow harm to come to the faithful fighters on their way to fight the Israelis? The fight against Israel must never stop. Israel is a cancer that must be cut out of this nation's body, for the sake of Jerusalem, Palestine, the Muslims, and the Christians.

Question: Why do you support the Palestinians in the camps war more than you support the Amal movement, bearing in mind that you and the Amal movement have much in common?

Answer: When did we support the Palestinians in the camps at the expense of our brothers in the Amal movement? We reject infighting and condemn whoever caused it. We call for an immediate halt to the massacres between Muslims. We support every Amal or Palestinian fighter prepared to fight the Israelis. If we had earlier and deeper links with our brothers in the Amal movement, it is our love for them — and my reference here is to the fighters only — which makes us reject massacres between them and the Palestinians.

Question: Do we follow Persia or the Arab nation?

Answer: We follow God and his religion, Islam, not Persia or the Arab nation. We do not care about narrow expressions, which we consider to be among the causes of this nation's weakness. If nationality and race obstruct Islamic links then they are unacceptable. We advocate fraternity in the service of God, fraternity of man under the banner of God. Anything which prevents that is unacceptable.

Question: Your name has been linked to operations which, in your book, are part of the continuous struggle against reaction and world imperialism and which the West and some parts of the East consider acts of terrorism. How do you explain that?

Answer: First of all it is not true that I am responsible for the operations which the intelligence services and media hold me responsible. I refuse to rob the mujahidin of their struggle. I said before that I wish I was directly responsible for the operations attributed to me but the truth is that the link between me and those who carried out these operations is that I and they belong to the Islamic nation. There is no organizational link with them and we do not know them. We have become acquainted with only one of them. He is the one who recently claimed responsibility for the operation against the military governor in Tyre. We salute their struggle and their virtuous souls. In my prayers I pray to be killed for God the way they were killed.

Question: How, in your view, is Israel to be eliminated?

Answer: Israel is a usurping entity that was imposed by trickery and force during one of the worst periods in the nation's history. Our nation is now in a state of renaissance. When I mention the nation I do not exclude the genuine Christians because they are brothers to the Muslims. Our nation is in a state of renaissance thanks to Islam and the victory of the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Faithful force is the only way to eliminate Israel. We believe in the Koranic truth which promises liberation of Palestine from the usurping Zionists. Israel will disappear through battle sooner or later.

Further on President al-Asad's Address to Ulema

JN132030 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1812 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad hosted an Iftar banquet in Al-Dimashqiyah Hall at sunset yesterday, Wednesday, in honor of the ulema, men of religion, and muftis on the occasion of the blessed month of Ramadan.

President Hafiz al-Asad delivered a comprehensive speech in which he answered questions by the ulema. He thanked them and expressed pleasure at meeting with the ulema and men of religion from all parts of the country during this blessed month of Ramadan. He said:

Here we are during the blessed month of Ramadan witnessing the withdrawal of Israeli regular forces outside Lebanon's borders. They left a number of agents, individuals, and spies, including Lebanese. However, the Israeli forces withdrew and left Lebanese territory. The great Syrian people played a principal, major role in expelling Israel from Lebanon.

You recall the number of occasions they threatened us and said that Damascus was within range of their artillery immediately after the invasion of Lebanon. I said then that if Damascus was within range of their artillery then their cities are also within range of our various weapons. The most important weapon that I had in mind was the enlightened believer who is determined to confront the enemy. You saw that that was the most important weapon with which we confronted the Israelis.

The President said: People used to think of Lebanon as a place for entertainment and services. However, it became apparent that Lebanon was not like that. When we say that Syria played a major role in defeating the Israelis in Lebanon, this does not belittle the courage and bravery of the honorable Lebanese fighters who added the most honorable pages to Arab and Islamic history.

The president said: Since we are speaking about our stand on Islam and Muslims and the stands of others, let us then give another example, Afghanistan. There was fatal poverty and injustice in Afghanistan over many years and a backward people. A revolution was needed to change the situation. A revolution was born led by a communist party. All those who were wronged wanted to be rid of poverty and suffering and achieve prosperity for their country. They were all accused of being opposed to Islam. Since theirs was not a uniform degree of awareness among the Afghan people, as is the case with all nations, a broad sector of people opposed the revolution.

However, the issue of the Afghan refugees who went to Pakistan has become an Arab and Islamic issue that precedes the Palestinian issue. When we urge some of them to make peace with the Afghans to give justice to these Muslims, they answer by saying that this is out of the question, while calling for peace with Israel is what is required. You recall that I said during the Islamic summit conference in Al-Ta'if that we must find a solution while the doors are open — a solution that will enable those refugees to return to their homeland where they can exercise their rites and rights. As far as I know, the regime in Afghanistan absolutely does not wish to have a conflict with Islam as a relgiion. However, no one supported this viewpoint because they are not required to make Islam succeed. They are required to use those real Muslims and exploit their political unawarness in order to kill the Afghan regime that is hostile to the United States. This means that a political plan must be attained at the expense of the blood of these poor people to serve the interests of the masters in the West.

The president said: We do not support the kidnapping of diplomats. We believe that such acts do not produce positive results. Their results may rebound on the kidnappers as well as on the national, Arab, and Islamic freedom movements.

Some time ago, a number of Americans and a Saudi diplomat were kidnapped. Despite the fact that our relations with Saudi Arabia are good, our brothers there could not believe that we were unable to return to them that Muslim Saudi diplomat, who was not a fighter. The kidnappers refused to hand over the Saudi diplomat. They levelled various accusations at us. Even with regard to the kidnapped Americans, we told them that we differentiate between humanitarian and political issues and believe that all our affiliations are brought about by the United States. However, we say that there are principles of honor among warriors. War itself has its own moral values.

As you know, U.S. President Reagan contacted me by telephone with regard to the kidnapped persons. I promised him I would exert my efforts. The competent Syrian authorities are continuing contacts, but they have not reached any result yet. As for the Saudi diplomat, he was released and was sent to Saudi Arabia. As for the Americans, the kindappers continue not to respond to our endeavors, despite the fact that we stand with them firmly, and they admit that our support for them is basic.

We have not lost our aim. Despite the difficulties we face with these groups in Lebanon, we meet with them on difficult, great issues. We do not lose our fateful issues because of personal emotions. They are honorable and proud. They are steadfast in the face of the enemy and ready to make sacrifices in defense of Lebanon, their Arabism, and Islam. They are prepared for martyrdom.

Correct Islam was able to create correct nationalism, correct and comprehenisve values, and a correct understanding of the struggle against imperialism and the means by which imperialism can be defeated. We fully support them.

We were presented with many temptations. For example, the Americans proposed to us disengagement between us and the Israelis, so that the Israelis would withdraw away from our borders and so that UN forces would separate us from the Israelis. We rejected this. We said we did not enter Lebanon so that we could be separated from the Israelis on Lebanese territory. We said that we accept disengagement in one case: If the Israelis withdraw to behind the borders. They wanted the disengagement in Lebanon so that Israel would be free to crush the Lebanese national resistance and affect and destroy the morale of the resistance men so that they would lose faith in Syria and the Arabs. Thus, Israeli imperialism would be entrenched and the enemy would realize its full aims.

The president said: When we rejected this disengagement, we were aware that our rejection would not necessarily bring about guaranteed results and that it might well lead to an invasion of Syria. I have never ruled out that possibility. However, I was confident that the battle between us and this enemy would be long, that the battle is a chain of many links, and that we should attempt to be steadfast in all these links. This means that we should remain steadfast in the link in Lebanon, in a smaller link in southern Lebanon, in a larger link on the Syrian border, in a smaller link near Damascus, and in a very large and fateful link in the heart of Damascus. We must fight the Israelis everywhere. If we have the will to fight, we will eventually emerge victorious over them. War does not mean that we jump here and there. The Israelis do not realize victories by jumps here and there. They realize them only when Syria and the Arabs surrender.

I regret to say that some Arabs are holding up their hands in surrender. However, Syrian steadfastness makes an Israeli victory hard to achieve. Therefore, Syria paid the price and was exposed to plotting, and they will try to make Syria pay a heavier price in the future and will expose Syria to plots not less than those of the past. I expect all this because the United States is at the disposal of Israel and not vice versa. As long as we are holding out in the face of Israel we will be exposed to the wrath of Israel, the United States, and the United States' supporters — and these supporters have no choice of their own as noted by experience. I have told the Americans more than once: You say that you have Arab friends while actually you have only one friend, Israel, and this friend is a burden on you. No country in the world offers Israel what the United States is offering it. Although you are taking everything from the Arabs, you withhold from them even the minimum degree of dignity. I also told them: We have different Arab regimes and I do not care if an Arab regime becomes a friend of the United States because a friend exchanges with his friend what is good or perhaps what is both good and evil. However, what is happening is that the Americans take what is good and we, the Arabs, take what is evil. They take much of our wealth and we take what is evil. They take much of our wealth and give us nothing.

I discuss these matters with our Arab brothers as well and I tell them: Let us have various friendships, but let us utilize them for our common causes, particularly against Israel, our arch enemy.

The president said: We will be subjected to pressures and plotting in the next stage. We are facing two options: either to surrender, or to hold out. Even the peace [sulh], which one of the ulema mentioned in his address and which he described as religiously taboo, is not presented to the Arabs. What is presented is capitulation in every sense of the word. We must remember that in the past, all the Arabs used to say that we will not negotiate with Israel. Nevertheless, we now see some of our Arab brothers running after negotiations with Israel, but Israel wants to select the negotiators by itself. Imagine, those who claim to be representing the Palestinian Arab people, most of whom are homeless, are rushing after negotiations with Israel. However, Israel tells them: I will negotiate as long as you have nothing to do with this negotiation. Scarce are such humiliating conditions in the history of peoples.

The president added: Nevertheless, a PLO representative stands up and says: We, that is, the PLO, have rejected the U.S. proposals. Actually, when U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy visited us I asked him: When you talk about a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation do you mean that this delegation should represent the peoples of Palestine and Jordan, and does Israel view it within this context? He denied this and said: They want to negotiate with the Jordanian Government — with a Jordanian delegation comprised of Palestinians.

On the following days, I heard that the PLO turned down the U.S. offer. I talked to some of our brothers and hold them: I did not understand what you turned down. What was offered was to hold negotiations with a Jordanian delegation comprised of Palestinians. What was offered to the PLO indicated that it does not exist and has nothing to do with the subject. Just imagine this generous U.S. offer that the PLO turned down. Despite all this, a representative of the Palestinian Arab people shamelessly says: We turned down the U.S. offer. Why does he not speak the truth or examine the stand he used to adopt for decades? They do not do this. Meanwhile, the owner of the cause should not only live for his cause a day, month, or year, but for all time and for both his generation and future generations.

Once I discussed this with our Palestinian brothers during the Lebanese war. As you are aware, 'Arafat and his supporters actually wanted to leave Beirut on the first days of the war. We told them that we were against their departure and advised them to stay and resist. We also bolstered the Palestinians' steadfastness in Beirut. While we were bolstering this steadfastness, we did not remain idle. We were the ones who were fighting and if we had not been in Beirut, then Beirut would have fallen and would not have held out like Sidon, Tyre, and the other cities. 'Arafat and his group sent us messengers to tell us that they want to send some Palestinian fighters to Syria. We told them: The details of the subject of Beirut are lengthy and what is actually important is that the Palestinian factions met in Beirut and sent us a message saying that they decided to leave Beirut and asked that a number of Palestinian fighters come to Syria. I met with the leadership here and discussed the subject. Despite our dissatisfaction with their departure, we decided to approve their unanimous request.

Since we approved their request it was no longer important for us how many fighters would leave, because Syria is a country for all and has hundreds of thousands of Palestinians. However, in view of the historic significance of this subject, I decided to meet personally with the Palestinian factions' representatives in Syria, headed by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum. I told them that in view of the significance of the topic, I would like to see them personally.

I also told them: We agreed to the message we received from Beirut, but I would like you to know our opinion and conviction although our opinion and conviction will not change the decision made by your brothers in Beirut.

We are against your brothers' departure from Beirut because their presence there is a golden, historic opportunity for the Palestine question and an important, major stage in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We believe that they must fight in

Beirut, particularly because we, the Syrians, are present in Al-Biqa' and the mountain and because Israel knows that desptie its superiority it is walking in an endless minefield.

Even if Israel manages to triumph in this battle and enter Beirut, it will enter on the bodies of people and it will pay in thousands of Israeli bodies. This is in itself a material and moral victory for the Arabs, headed by the Palestinian people and the Palestine question.

One of them then said to me: Mr President, the problem is that there is no sign of victory on the horizon. I told him: This is true on your horizon but not true on my horizon. My view of victory is different from your view and that of your brothers in Beirut. Otherwise, the situation would be different. Your brothers in Beirut think that they should either triumph over the Israelis and crush them directly and establish a state and preside over it, or be defeated. The president added: I also told them that if the Palestinian leaderships had held out in Beirut, did not surrender, and were martyred, then that would have been a beacon that would have lit the entire universe and made every person in the world view the Palestine question with an eye to justice, heroism, and courage. When we say that we are against your withdrawal, we do not act like the others. We are not spectators, but die with you in greater numbers than you.

Shortly afterward, I contacted the brothers in the Lebanese national forces. Their morale was not that good because the presence of 'Arafat's school in Beirut robbed the national forces of their material contents. We talked in length about the fact that the Israeli presence in Lebanon was a storm with no depth. I told them much of what I said to Philip Habib. I said that the Israelis' advance is not a problem and that no matter how far they advance they will not achieve victory and will not settle down in the face of the escalating resistance operations. I talked about this with our Lebanese brothers. We drew up joint objectives and marched together. They were hopeful and we have now reached the result of the Israelis' departure from Lebanon.

The president indicated the presence of an attempt to disrupt Lebanon and the national ranks in particular in any possible way and said: During the invasion of Lebanon, we tried to hold a summit conference, but no one responded to our idea. We tried to hold any possible Arab meeting, but no one responded. When fighting erupted in Lebanon recently, the foreign ministers met quickly. The president then talked in detail about the plots to which Lebanon is exposed and the efforts being exerted to rectify the Lebanese situation and provide security for its people. He also talked about Yasir 'Arafat's attempts to take the Palestinian card in Lebanon with him to the negotiations with Israel. The president said: The enemies want to create a problem in Lebanon so that this country will remain unstable and unable to stand on its legs so that this might reflect on Syria. Thus, Lebanon would be a problem for us and they would maintain a channel for plotting. They want those who held out in the face of Israel, whether in Lebanon or Syria, to pay the price. When Lebanon enjoys a national Arab regime in which the national forces play an effective role, it will join ranks with a state of confrontation if it does not itself turn into a state of confrontation and will be a healthier country. This will help us as well as the Palestinian fighters.

Ten days ago, Yasir 'Arafat made a statement in Kuwait in which he said that he has been in disagreement with the Syrians since 1976 because the Syrians want to separate the Lebanese issue from the Palestine question. However, the president said, we see matters differently. Just imagine this stiation: The Lebanese who are fighting one another should continue fighting until the Palestine question is solved. This is what 'Arafat wants. As for us, we believe that Lebanon should recover and become, along with us, a burden for Israel. The president added: We do not bargain at all over principles, and the others, including the Americans, have developed a conviction that nobody can reach results with us through pressure. The U.S. assistant secretary of state made a statement to this effect in France. But, regrettably, some Arabs have not yet reached this conclusion.

The president said: I affirm to you, brethren, that we will not adopt any policy or political line that does not embody our people's interests, principles, dignity, and pride. We must provide this policy with its components. This is the responsibility of us all. Therefore, let us emphasize the citizen's love of the homeland and of martyrdom for the homeland and against the Israeli enemy and against every invasion operation against our country.

The president talked about the hostile mass media attempts to undermine the meaning and concept of martyrdom in an attempt to depict martyrdom as a contravention of religion by confusing it with suicide. He indicated that the difficulties facing the Camp David supporters and the emergence of a state in Egypt that fully conflicts with the Camp David policy and the shackles with which Egypt was fettered are behind the seditions in Lebanon. He added that there is real fear that the effects of the Lebanese resistance's expulsion of Israel would be reflected on Egypt.

The president said that we should all work for our country's strength and cohesion. He also said that we should deal with our shortcomings and should expect difficulties, because the peoples that have waged the battles of defending their rights and pride have undergone greater difficulties than those we are experiencing. The president gave an example to this effect by referring to the Vietnamese people's suffering and their victory over the United States. He said: When our dignity requires us to defend our country, we will live within the limits of our daily life, but we will never sell our cause or bargain over it. We have two paths, either surrender or steadfastness, and we have chosen steadfastness.

UN's Urquhart Visits Damascus, Meets With Officials

Confers With Foreign Minister

JN131315 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart this morning. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Fathi al-Masri, chief of the organizations desk at the Foreign Ministry, and Aime, Urquhart's assistant. The talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon and UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon in asserting a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Received by Khaddam

JN131849 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart at 1200 today. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and the role of the Untied Nations.

Libya's Al-Turayki Ends Visit to Damascus

JN131258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, left Damascus today following a visit to the country during which he delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of 1 September Revolution. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Damascus saw Al-Turayki off at Damascus International Airport.

Dr al-Turayki made a predeparture statement in which he explained that His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad had affirmed Syria's interest in finding a solution to Lebanese problems and in the strategic alliance between Syria and Libya. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed this in his recent speech, he added. Al-Turayki explained that he and President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Arab situation in general and the Lebanese situation in particular. He added that President al-Asad fully supports any unionist step in the Arab homeland as well as efforts exerted by Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to close Ara'b ranks.

He added: I saw President al-Asad's unswerving determination to confront imperialism and Zionism and Syria's continued struggle and steadfastness against the common enemy to foil capitulationist and conspiratorial schemes and suspect contacts under the U.S. umbrella.

Concluding his statement, Al-Turayki said: My meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad is reassuring for all Arabs in terms of the present and future.

Rabin, Urquhart Meet on UNIFIL Deployment, Prisoners
TA131658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart met this evening, and Rabin repeated that UNIFIL's deployment in southern Lebanon will remain as it has been for the past 7 years, that is, north of the security strip controlled by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports on the meeting, which ended approximately 30 minutes ago:

[Begin recording] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this evening reiterated the Cabinet's decisions, and told UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart that no change will occur in UNIFIL's deployment in southern Lebanon. The ASL will continue to control the security strip just north of the Israeli border, and will continue to receive IDF assistance and support. The above was reported by Defense Ministry sources this evening. The deployment of UNIFIL will remain as it has been for the past 7 years, which is in line with the Cabinet's decision reaffirming Israel's position on the matter.

Mr Rabin expressed his sympathy for the UN desire to bring about a speedy resolution to the affair of the Finnish soldiers captured by the ASL. A meeting between General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the ASL, and UN General Jean Pons of France is expected to take place any moment.

An International Red Cross representative today met with the 12 [as heard] ASL soldiers held by the Shi'ite Amal organization, and transmitted a report on this meeting both to the UNIFIL commander and to Gen Lahd.

The UN under secretary general asked the defense minister to take action to effect the release of the captured Finns, and reported to Rabin about his meetings in Beirut and Damascus, where the Lebanese and Syrian leaders told him they were looking forward to a complete Israeli pullback from southern Lebanon.

A few minutes ago, emerging from the minister's office, Brian Urquhart said that he believes there are promisiing new beginnings to resolve the problem of the Finnish hostages held by the ASL commander. He said it is in the interest of all the parties involved — the United Nations and the ASL alike — to solve the problem in a dignified manner and as quickly as possible. [End recording]

Foreign Ministry's Milo Views Far East Relations
TA131425 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1325 GMT 13 Jun 85

["Announcement by the Foreign Ministry Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 Jun (ITIM) — Addressing an International Relations Institute audience in Singapore, Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo said that a significant improvement has been noted in Israel's relations with Far Eastern countries such as Japan, Thailand, and Singapore. The deputy minister toured those countries and met with the deputy foreign minister of Japan, the acting foreign minister of Singapore, and the deputy prime minister of Thailand. The deputy foreign minister's visit to Thailand was official, at the invitation of the Thai Government, and constitutes a clear sign of the improvement in bilateral relations.

Shmu'el Tamir Resigns From Defense Ministry
TA132006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Mr Shmu'el Tamir, who headed the team negotiating the release of prisoners of war and searches for the missing in action has resigned from the Defense Ministry, where he held the job of aide to the defense minister on POW and MIA affairs. Defense sources have told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Tamir — who was party to all the stages of the negotiations for the release of the POW's — has taken a strange step in now trying to show the public that at the time he objected to the conditions of the prisoner exchange. Minister Rabin thanked Mr Tamir for his work, and emphasized Tamir's contribution and active intervention on behalf of the prisoners.

IDF Shoots Down Syrian Pilotless Plane
TA131604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1601 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The IDF spokesman announced that this afternoon the IDF shot down a Syrian pilotless plane. It was intercepted near the Israeli-Lebanese border area.

Schiffer Cites 'Source' on UNIFIL, Jordan
TA131156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Talk between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will meet again today with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart to discuss the capture of army of southern Lebanon and Finnish UNIFIL soldiers, as well as a UN demand to deploy UNIFIL along Israel's border. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this morning heard assessments of developments on these issues and other political matters. Good day to you, Shim'on Schiffer. Shim'on, what is the position of the source with whom you discussed the UNIFIL affair?

[Schiffer] The security source emphasized that at this stage Israel has decided to maintain a security strip in southern Lebanon and will rely, among other things, on the ASL militia. Israel is helping this militia and this has been made clear to Brian Urquhart. Israel is keeping liaison officers alongside these army units, and in addition, Israel is reserving its freedom of action in the security strip. IDF units enter and will enter this zone when it is necessary to act against terrorist organizations. The security source then made a sharp remark, saying that the Israeli Government did not

decide that Lebanon would be free of Israelis. This has been made clear to the UN under secretary general too.

At this stage, Israel is opposed to UNIFIL's deployment along the international border since this will lead to the hermetic closure of the border and will not allow the IDF to operate against terrorists in the future. The security source emphasized, and this was also stated to Brian Urquhart and will be repeated this afternoon, that Israel insists that like other militias, the ASL enjoy a status equal to that of UNIFIL. Lebanon is a country without a central government; it is governed by militias, and just as UNIFIL maintains contacts with the Amal militia, Israel also insists that UNIFIL maintain contacts with the ASL. Therefore, in regard to the capture of the Finnish soldiers, Israel continues to hold the position that UNIFIL should resolve the affair directly with the ASL.

[Ro'e] The bottom line then is that UNIFIL will not be deployed in the security zone.

[Schiffer] At this stage, UNIFIL will not deploy in the security zone area. Israel is not prepared for this since this would make it difficult for it to defend itself along the border.

[Ro'e] Let us move on to other issues. The Jordanian-U.S. initiative — are there views or comments on this in Israel?

[Schiffer] The security source said very clear things on this issue. He characterized the preliminary dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation scheduled to take place in Amman at the end of this month or the beginning of next month. [Sentence as heard] He expressed concern about this move. He is worried about this move more than anything else. If it turns out that in the wake of this dialogue the PLO is legitimized in U.S. eyes then, according to the security source, Israel and the United States will face a new problem, a new ball game, and Israel will have to address itself to the issue. The security source emphasized that when there is U.S. legitimization for the PLO, there will also be legitimization for the establishment of a Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan. A last point which the security source wanted to emphasize here: When Husayn talks of a confederation he talks of two independent entities, Jordan and a Palestinian state.

[Ro'e] One should emphasize in this context that at least as far as the United States is concerned, only when the PLO recognizes UN Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist — as a result perhaps of this preliminary meeting between Murphy's delegation and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — will the United States perhaps be willing to talk with the PLO.

[Schiffer] On this issue the security source said talk is now of new formulations and different kinds of recognition, of indirect PLO recognition of Israel, and this too is cause for concern for the security source.

[Ro'e] Another point on Jordan, Shim'on. This morning we heard from the United States that the sophisticated arms deal with Jordan ultimately may not be approved, that U.S. economic aid will be extended to Jordan instead, a matter with which King Husayn is pleased for the time being.

[Schiffer] On this matter the security source was categorical. He said that if it is clear to the Americans that Israel has a unanimous opinion and is opposed to the supply of U.S. arms to Jordan now, the Americans will then be careful not to develop more friction with Israel, as was the case with the supply of AWAC's to Saudi Arabia. If Israel does not stammer, as the security source put it, if there are no different comments and whispers, the Americans will not supply arms to Jordan now. By different comments and whispers, he was alluding to remarks by Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's policy adviser, who apparently expressed himself differently according to reports from the United States. These remarks have in the meantime been denied.

[Ro'e] A last matter Shim'on: The Inner Cabinet convened today to discuss Israeli-Egyptian relations, with the main point on the agenda being the transfer of the Tabah issue to international arbitration as Egypt unequivocally demands. Is there a chance that this will indeed happen?

[Schiffer] Up till now we can say the following about what has taken place in the Inner Cabinet: It will continue to discuss Israeli-Egyptian relations at another session. No decisions were made in today's meeting. The ministers heard about what the Egyptians are prepared to do with regard to bilateral relations. The Egyptians are willing to improve bilateral relations, the normalization of relations. The key to Egypt's consent to improve relations is Israel's willingness to have the Tabah issue transferred to international arbitration. Israel and Egypt are still at odds about the date of the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel. The Egyptians insist that the ambassador return to Tel Aviv only when the Tabah arbitration bill is over. This is a complex question, one of principle. In any event, today's discussion is not over, and another discussion will take place next week.

ASL Soldiers Believed Coerced Into Rejecting Return

TA131600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The UN commission of inquiry today conferred with the 11 army of southern Lebanon soldiers held captive by Amal militiamen in Tyre. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned that the ASL men told their interrogators that they do not want to return to General Lahd's units. The ASL commander, for his part, demanded a meeting with his men in a neutral venue. Security sources have expressed their belief that the ASL men were coerced into making a statement that will be music to their captors' ears.

Druze Delegation Leaves for Lebanon 13 June

TA130911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Hundreds of Druze notables, led by Shaykh Amin Tarif, left this morning for the village of Hasbayya in southern Lebanon. They will stay there for 2 days in an attempt to resolve a conflict which erupted among the community members in the area. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has learned that the Druze notables will also try to influence their brethren to continue to maintain good relations with Israel.

Commentary Analyzes Husayn's U.S. Visit

TA071053 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
7 Jun 85 pp 13, 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Reagan Bought Husayn's 'Goods' "]

[Text] During last Sunday's Cabinet session, when the Cabinet members heard from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres the content of Secretary of State George Shultz' letter, many of the critics of the U.S. move spoke of Israel's "surprise," over the attempt to reach an agreement with the Jordanians and Palestinians behind Israel's back, and of the lack of coordination between the United States and Israel, whereas the administration promised to preserve this coordination.

However, even if there is a deviation in the U.S. position, there is no room to talk about a "surprise." The Israeli policymakers can raise whatever claims they want against the U.S. Administration, and to sharply criticize Shultz' letter — but they can in no way claim that the U.S. secretary of state has surprised them!....

George Shultz, upon entering office as secretary of state, was suspected of having favored the Arabs, while neglecting the Israelis. The logic behind this suspicion was naturally, that Shultz was a "Bechtel" official, and this company traded with Saudi Arabia which supposedly dictated to it how to treat Israel. Soon, however, Shultz proved himself an honest man, and today he is considered to be one of Israel's best friends in this or any other administration. His unique characteristic, for which he is highly praised, is his frankness, a characteristic not possessed by professional diplomats.

Indeed, Shultz is frank and that is why Israel should not have been surprised by his letter, which caused such a storm in the national unity government.

What exactly angered those who read his letter to the prime minister, a letter which came — as he put it — to sum up his personal impression from the talks with Husayn?

The anger was mainly directed at the fact that the administration has agreed to a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, whereas Israel maintains that negotiations with such a delegation should be directly held with Israel. The second thing that angered the Cabinet members, and especially the Likud ministers, was the fact that the United States means to hold the preliminary talks — Shultz promises that "this preliminary meeting will not include negotiations" — with representatives who can actually be considered PLO members.

However, is there anything new here? Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir did not participate in the Cabinet meeting in which the Shultz' letter was analyzed (he was on his way to London at the time). Shamir, however, could tell his colleagues that in the talk he held several weeks ago with Shultz in Jerusalem he heard an "interesting" question, put forth with the usual frankness. When the issue of the Palestinian representation in the peace talks was raised Shultz said: I agree with you that the PLO does not have the right to demand for itself exclusive representation of the Palestinian cause. However, do you have other people who can represent the Palestinians?...

Is there any room for surprise, following such a question, that the United States will be willing to talk with PNC members? Already in the aforementioned talk with Shamir and Peres Shultz raised the idea that "we do not have to talk about categories but rather of individuals," when we come to select the Palestinian components in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In this way Shultz sought to bypass the mine called the PNC, which, according to Shamir, was identical with the PLO. Therefore it is no accident that in his letter Shultz does not raise the question of the PNC. All he says is: "We have made it clear to Husayn we could not support the participation of PLO members in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the negotiations." On the face of it this is completely positive, but in fact this is an apparent U.S. concession, which paves the way for the participation of PNC members in the talks — not negotiations, according to Shultz.... This on the basis of the principle of personal selection, rather than of belonging to this or that category. To put it simply: The U.S. has taken a step toward a de jure recognition of the PLO, even before this organization has agreed to abrogate the notorious Palestinian covenant, to accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and to recognize Israel's right to exist.

Recently every controversial issue raised in the government is immediately examined according to the question of whether it will cause the government to disband or not. To judge by the storm created by the Likud ministers it appears the national unity government is already disbanded...

It appears that the criticism of those ministers who participated in the government dicussion was somewhat superficial. The central question here is not whether the United States will hold a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, because this is clearly stated by Shultz: "We agree with the king about the desirability of a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian team.[Quotation marks as published] Richard Murphy, the administration's special envoy, will meet with such a delegation, despite Israel's "protests," as they were expressed in the Israeli reply to the U.S. secretary of state.

All the arguments contained in Peres' reply — which was drafted with the agreement of Shamir and Arens — are well known in Washington: that Israel is against a preliminary meeting and against the involvement of PLO members in peace talks, as long as this organization does not renounce terrorism as its method of struggle; and that the link between Husayn and 'Arafat not only fails to advance the peace process, but on the contrary, it complicates and halts it. Neverhtless, the preliminary meeting will be held and weapons will be supplied to Jordan.

In this sense Shultz' letter is very revealing; it says, in fact, that if only 'Arafat makes a clear statement, or something which will be interpreted by Washington as clear, it is clear where the United States will stand.

"We believe the king's visit and declarations constitute an important step forward in the peace process," Shultz declared.

This statement is an idealization of the situation from the U.S. viewpoint. It stems from the calculation that if the United States acknowledges the facts — that is, that Husayn has actually failed to fulfill the commitments he made to Shultz during their talks in Aqaba, where he said that if the PLO does not enter negotiations with Israel he will publically undertake to do so himself "within half a year" — then it will cause a very serious setback to the political process in the Middle East. It is a cause for concern that the Administration has presented Husayn in a favorable light and has attributed to him a statement that he has not reiterated, as promised. Shultz does not state that Husayn said he was willing to "immediately commit himself to direct negotiations with Israel." Shultz states it is the Americans' interpretation that Husayn was willing to do so....

Is this the first time Husayn appears in such a favorable image, or better said, that he is masked so favorably? Certainly not. Two years ago, when King Husayn visited the United States he made almost identical declarations and the United States whispered to Israel that Husayn will soon agree to negotiate even if 'Arafat disagrees.

The U.S. Administration circles say Husayn has managed to impress Reagan and perhaps it was the meeting with the President which brought forth the change expressed in Shultz' letter and in the decision to shortly implement the "preliminary meeting" between Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in Amman.

Perhaps Shultz would not have recommended such a quick move. From their talk Yitzhaq Shamir received the impression that "Shultz is in no hurry." This impression was reinforced last week, when outgoing Samuel Lewis came to take leave of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. When they touched upon Husayn's visit to Washington Lewis said he does not expect any great drama — neither a crisis nor a breakthrough.

Lewis' assessment was undoubtedly based upon the mood in Washington prior to Husayn's visit. As many times before, however, the king has cleverly managed to "convince" his interlocutors that he will shortly enter negotiations with Israel. Only he must be assisted on two points: meeting the PLO halfway in order to interest it in approaching the Jordanian position, and recruiting "international support for his initiative."

Reagan, and perhaps Shultz as well, "bought" Husayn's goods, which moreover could help the administration in its struggle to approve the Jordan weapons deal in Congress.

In what manner could Husayn impress Reagan? Apparently in the answer to this question lies the great danger, which for some reason, was not dealt with in the initial discussion in the Cabinet last Sunday, and which will be continued following the return of Foreign Minister and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir from abroad.

In his letter Shultz said Husayn's positive declarations "are far reaching, beyond what any Arab leader has publically stated for years." What is George Shultz so impressed about? Shultz adds that in Husayn's declarations concerning direct negotiations with Israel, which are also supported by the PLO, there is "a sign of a significant change in the political environment in which the Jordanians and Palestinians operate. The king has expressed his agreement to negotiate on the basis of UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and his interest in a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation rather than in a Palestinian state."

This is exactly where the danger lies. This is what Shultz is impressed about — from the agreement of the king, with the PLO's support, to "settle for" a confederacy rather than a Palestinian state. However, there is a clear contradiction here. A confederacy is an alliance between states. What is the point, therefore, of saying that a Palestinian state will not be established. But as a condition for this he demands that Israel withdraw from all the territories, including Jerusalem, because if it does not do so, where will the "Jordanian-Palestinian confederacy" be established?

Reagan can certainly be impressed by this. The plan bearing his name says the United States will not support the establishment of a Palestinian state, but its essence is "land in exchange for peace" (an expression which appears, and not accidentaly, also in the Husayn-'Arafat agreement...). However, what is the message for Israel here? Indeed, the message is bad.

Perhaps nothing will come out of it, because the PLO will not agree to enter direct negotiations with Israel and announce that it accepts 242 and recognizes Israel's right to exist. In his meeting with Yitzhaq Rabin, Shultz promised that in this regard no change has taken place in the U.S. position, and prior to that meeting a top U.S. Administration official who is close to the National Security Council clarified that the United States has not changed its position.

What then should we be concerned about? About the very fact that Washington can be "raped" so easily. It succumbs to Husayn's soft talking and to the "information" he brings from 'Arafat.

It is quite clear what 'Arafat's PLO wants: It wants a dialogue with the United States, not necessarily to obtain a political settlement, but rather to drive a wedge between the United States and Israel and to gradually but consistantly erode the two U.S. conditions: Accepting UN Rsolution 242 and recognizing Israel.

Jordan wants to get involved in "this political process" because that way it will be able to obtain sophisticated U.S. weapons and to enjoy its support against its enemies such as Syria and its satellites.

However, why should Israel give up its assets? We have the Camp David agreements, to which both the United States and Egypt are committed. Why should we so easily give up this barrier?

Circles close to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres admit the Americans have reached the conclusion that with Shamir — as was the case with his predecessor Begin — they will not be able to reach a dialogue such as they hope to establish with Peres. They praise Peres, saying he has sent signals to Husayn. The foreign minister has divulged that Israelis and Jordanians reg-

ularly meet because Peres believes the important thing is "to find a partner for negotiations rather than a plan."

Let it be so. But where is this "partner?" Husayn is 'Arafat's prisoner just as much as 'Arafat is Husayn's. What does it mean "to find a partner for negotiations rather than a plan?" Apparently Peres hopes that if the "partner" — that is, Husayn — arrives at the negotiating table, it will be possible to talk with him about "autonomy," "functional compromise," or about an "interim arrangement." Unfortunately he is not willing to come without the Palestinians, and not those "Palestinians" desired by Israel, but rather "moderate" PNC or PLO members.

This policy did not cause the "partner" to come, but it did encourage the United States to talk with... PNC members, who have nothing to do with PLO members.

ALGERIA

'Source' Notes Preference For Arab Summit in Tunis

LD121656 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1528 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 12 Jun (KUNA) — A high-ranking diplomatic source said here today that Algeria is agreeable to the holding of an emergency Arab summit conference, but it prefers that it be held in Tunis and not in Morocco because the Arab League headquarters are in the Tunisian capital.

The source, which asked not to be named, told KUNA that holding the conference in Tunis would enable President Chadli Bendjedid to attend personally, whereas it is doubtful he would attend personally if the conference were held in Morocco "in view of the sensitivities prevailing in relations between the two neighboring Arab countries."

The Arab League Council decided at the end of its emergency meeting in the Tunisian capital on Saturday and Sunday [8-9 June] to hold an emergency summit conference as proposed by King Hassan II of Morocco, leaving the question of deciding the time and agenda of such a conference to the next meeting of the Arab League Council in Tunis on (24) June.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Students in Tripoli

LD132023 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution met with teachers and students of the art and music department of Al-Fatih University teaching college in Tripoli this morning.

During this meeting the brother leader talked about the role which this department should play promoting the revolution of the Arab homeland, realizing Arab unity, and confronting the challenges and destructive operations to which our nation is exposed by Zionism and world imperialism headed by the United States.

The brother leader explained that this department and the subjects it studies can be a means for possible agitation through music, plays, or art. He said art and music are very important in the process of agitation because we incite the masses to rebel in the Arab homeland, to destroy the borders, to remove the Zionist entity, to confront America, and to produce, progress, and occupy its rightful place on earth and under the sun.

The brother leader stressed the importance of developing the department of art and musical training to enable it to achieve the desired aims, especially because the nature of the period we are living in needs an agitator to unleash the potential and the creativeness of the masses to achieve their aims and aspired hopes; [word indistinct] that we need to look for any agitator to raise morale in confronting these vicious elements, imperialism, Zionism, the action and the instruments of material backwardness, and to raise the moral spirit of the masses.

The brother leader said that at present we are passing through a stage of historic withdrawal, collapse, and vicious challenges and we need to raise our morale. This requires devoting all artistic and creative potentials to the process of raising morale and to succeed in battle.

The brother leader then turned to the clamor raised by Western information media about the burning of Western musical instruments. He explained that these information media did nothing when the Zionists burned whole villages in Palestine and Lebanon and did nothing about the annihilation of Palestinian camps in Beirut by the Amal gang, its leadership, and those collaborating with them. But they stirred an enormous clamor about the burning of these western musical instruments.

In this context the brother leader pointed out that imperialism, Zionism, and the hostile forces of evil bear an old grudge against the Arab nation which is clinging to the signs of expansion in the face of imperialist and colonialist designs in the world. He stressed that Libya troubles them greatly because it is an inciting voice and is anxious about the resistance and exposes their plans against the Arab nation. The brother leader explained that the burning of instruments indicates that there is a rising among the oppressed peoples and it symbolizes the rejection of what is imposed on these peoples. He said colonialism must be rejected in all its aspects.

JANA Comments on New U.S. 'Plot' Against Tripoli

LD132104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jun (JANA) — There is evidence that Washington does not intend to abandon the policy of organized and official state terrorism which violates international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. Reagan's government still strives in many areas of the world to impose its 1-sided theory built on arrogance and domination, striving to stand in the way of the people who reject America's policy. The CIA is the practical instrument for implementing Washington's policy, which revolves around assassination and sabotage.

JANA's political editor considers the information disclosed by *THE WASHINGTON POST* about the CIA's involvement in plotting a new and advanced act against the Al- Fatih Revolution and its leader. This confirms that official terrorism has become the major direction of the activities of the CIA and of the government which stands clearly against Libya before the world.

The cheap and hopeless hostility of the U.S. Government toward the popular revolution in the Jamahiriyah and the repeated rancorous attempts to halt the wheel of history or to turn it back in Libya confirms the nightmare which is disturbing the policy of Washington and its agents in the region. The popular revolution is diligently marching forward in the Arab homeland and it is upsetting the reactionary schemes and foiling the plans of the U.S. Government. It is a mighty and strong barrier against the policy of blackmail and monopoly in the Arab homeland and in Africa. The new involvement of the U.S. Government in a hostile plan against Libya, as disclosed by *THE WASHINGTON POST*, confirms a basic equation: the inability of the American strategy plan, the Pentagon experts, and the CIA to comprehend

a simple fact, namely, if they are thinking of destroying this regime in Libya they must think of destroying a whole people who represent this regime and who are its foundation. [Words indistinct] a stupid matter in front of historic facts, namely that no power in the world can destroy a free and determined people.

In the past, because of its blinkered outlook on international relations, the CIA has tried to stand against every political and economic development which is not in line with its selfish interests. For example, during the period 1961-81 it carried out about 1,000 clandestine operations, about 20 attempted assassinations against government and political personalities, and hundreds of subversive operations in the world. However, despite America's recklessness and its hope of achieving temporary gains as a result of these interferences, developments and events have proved the futility of American calculations, their collapse at the rock of the steadfastness, and the will of the peoples to achieve their independence and development.

There is sufficient evidence in the experiences of the peoples of Latin America, Africa, and Asia to force the U.S. Government to reconsider and reassess its terrorist policy which is hostile to the people who aspire to freedom and sovereignty. If the Washington administration, which became hostile to Libya after its NATO bases in North Africa were ejected in 1969, boasts about recruiting merceneries and sabotage agents [Incomplete sentence as received]

MOROCCO

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Visits Rabat 12-13 Jun

Meets King Hassan

LD122139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] This evening at the Royal Palace at Dar al-Salam, HM King Hassan II received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting took place in private.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Rabat today and was met at Sale Airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information. Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Morocco coincides with the call by His Majesty King Hassan II for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the Palestinian situation. It is known that the PLO supported the royal call and backed it at the Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis.

Views Beirut, Arab Stands

LD131814 Kuwait KUNA in English 1647 GMT 13 Jun 85

[By Atef Oudah]

[Text] Rabat, June 13 (KUNA) — Palestine Liberation Oranization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has accused Syria of direct involvement in Lebanese Amal movement's aggression against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, hoping for an emergency Arab summit to put an end to the crisis.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, held in Rabat Thursday, 'Arafat, who ended his visit to Morocco today, said special Syrian units had participated in the fighting launched against the Palestinian camps.

He added that the fighting in the Palestinian camps will continue "as long as this is a Syrian decision".

On his meeting with Moroccan monarch King Hassan II, the PLO chairman said the talks covered details of the attacks on the Palestinian camps in Beirut, which he considered a big plot aimed at ending the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in implementation of an American-Israeli agreement. The plot involves some Arab parties 'Arafat charged.

He added that the talks also tackled the necessity to hold an emergency Arab summit, which was called for by King Hassan, to discuss attacks on Palestinian refugee camps by Lebanese Amal movement and the regular Army's Sixth and Eighth Brigades.

On the convening of the emergency summit, 'Arafat expressed hope that the Arab leaders will put an end to the tragedy, especially that what is currently happening has repercussions on the security and future of the Arab nation.

Asked on the possibility of Syria's boycott of the summit, the PLO leader said "we are used to Syria's opposition to Arab meetings", noting that the Amman summit had been held inspite of the boycott of six countries including the PLO.

He said that Syria is putting pressure on Lebanon not to attend the recent Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting held in Tunis.

In response to a question on the effects of the "camps war" on relation between the Palestinian factions, the Palestinian leader said inspite of the united stance among the Palestinian fighters during the camps war "some Palestinian leaderships are [words indistinct] Syrian pressure...and inspite of all this we extend our hands to all our Palestinian brothers".

On the Palestinian-Libyan improved relations 'Arafat said that the PLO is in contact with the Libyan leadership, adding that he sent a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanking him for his "brotherly stance" toward the Palestinians.

Commenting on the plan drawn by Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres, calling for direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-non-PLO Palestinian delegation, 'Arafat said Peres' announcement is not new to us and all Israeli stances are against the Palestinian people.

The PLO chief, on the other hand, praised France's reception of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation in Paris, indicating France's distinguished role during the recent U.N. Security Council's meeting held to discuss the situation in Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Departs Rabat

LD131708 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, in the early hours of this morning left Rabat at the end of a short visit to Morocco, during which he conferred with His Majesty King Hassan II. The Palestinian leader was seen off at the airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information and other officials.

Filali Receives Mauritania's Foreign Minister

LD131655 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Ould Minnih, arrived this afternoon in Morocco carrying a message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, to His Majesty King Hassan II.

In the lounge of the Rabat-Sale Airport, Ahmed Ould Minnih made a statement to our radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] I would like to express my happiness to be in fraternal Morocco. I come here with a message from the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, His Excellency President Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II. I am going to take this opportunity to hold talks with my brother and colleague the minister of foreign affairs, aimed at finding ways of developing relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries. [End recording]

The Mauritanian minister was welcomed at the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information Abdellatif Filali and other officials.

SUDAN

TMC Chairman Discusses Security With Nubah Union

JN131244 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 13 (SUNA) — A delegation of Nubah Mountain Union Headed by its chairman Dr. 'Ilayman Hammudah yesterday called on the Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab. The delegation expressed concern over the deteriorating security situation in the mountains that resulted in the recent attack by armed outlaws against innocent citizens indicating that the area was also attacked during the popular upheaval.

Daf'allah Meets National Unionist Leader

JN131246 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 13 (SUNA) — A National Unionist Party's delegation headed by 'Ali Mahmud Hasanayn, the party's leader, yesterday called on Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Hasanayn told SUNA. The delegation demanded disarmament of political parties. They also called for a new law to try the symbols of the former regime, he added.

Finance Minister Views IMF's Aid to Khartoum

JN131253 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 13 (SUNA) — *AL-SAHAFAH* daily newspaper said today that Finance and Economic Planning Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid succeeded to convince the International Monetary Fund to continue its aids to Sudan. The IMF had some reservations about presenting financial aids to Sudan because her debts reached 127 million dollar.

The minister announced, after his arrival from Washington yesterday, that the U.S. paid 50 million dollars as a contribution to fulfil Sudan's due debts for IMF and other Arab contributions will be searched to fulfil the rest of the debts.

On the other hand a high level delegation from IMF will arrive here after the 'Id Ramadan feast vacations to resume discussions with the Sudanese officials so as to obtain more aids to back the Sudan's economy.

Meanwhile the IMF had already agreed in plenary talks to credit the Sudan 30 million dollars to be exploited in energy, backing the national electric corporation efforts and the preparation of detailed studies about energy needs of the Sudan till next year. The bank also credited the Sudan exploited in combating drought and desertification. [Sentence as received]

Samuel Aru Receives Soviet, Danish Envoys

JN131806 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1733 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA) — Samuel Aru, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and water power, has asserted that Sudan opens its doors to all countries on the basis of common interests. This came during Aru's meeting this morning with his excellency the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum. The ambassador expressed his country's readiness to present aid to Sudan to help it solve its problems.

In another development, Samuel Aru met with the Danish ambassador in Khartoum. They discussed bilateral relations.

Labor Minister Albino Dismissed From Post

JN131730 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council has issued a decision dismissing Oliver Bataly Albino from his post as minister of public service and labor and presenting him to justice. SUNA reports that Oliver Bataly Albino was seized in Jeddah airport last week while possessing a commercial quantity of stimulants [hubub munashshitah] and was returned to Sudan.

In another development, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati announced that his office will take legal steps against the minister after he was banned from leaving the country. The attorney

general stated that Prime Minsiter Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah summoned the minister immediately after his return from Jeddah and asked him to tender his resignation. The resignation was presented to the Cabinet, which accepted it.

56 Former Security Officers Released 13 Jun

JN131800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1736 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA) — Fifty-six officers from the dissolved state security organ were released today in accordance with the primary investigation. In accordance with this investigation, a memorandum was submitted to the attorney general stating that there are no grounds for holding them at present. This was announced by Brigadier General Husayn Ahmad al-Kadru, who is in charge of the committees authorized to interrogate the members of the dissolved state security organ. His excellency said that those who are released will be banned from leaving the country for 2 years in order to protect information with which they were acquainted. They may also be summoned by the investigation committees if needed.

Further on TMC-Cabinet Committee Study of South

Reports to TMC

JN131816 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1734 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA) — During a meeting held here today under Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Transitional Military Council discussed a report presented by the joint delegation of the Military Council and Cabinet that visited the Equatoria Region recently. The report was presented by Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, council member. The Military Council also reviewed a number of important topics on the agenda.

Khalil Comments on Study

EA131032 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Engineer Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, a TMC member, stressed that the issue of defining the form of future rule in the southern region will be given special priority. He said that the joint TMC-Council of Ministers delegation which yesterday ended a visit to Juba will pay similar visits to Bahr al-Ghazal and the Upper Nile at a later date to assess the citizens' opinions regarding the form of regional rule they want. He pointed out that the delegation will submit all opinions, viewpoints, and suggestions to the special Equatoria authorities of the TMC to consider, and to make decisions at the earliest possible date.

Libyan Delegation Visits Darfur, Kurdufan

JN131450 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Fashir, Sduan, 13 Jun (SUNA) — A Libyan delegation headed by Colonel Sa'id 'Abd al-Hafiz, commander of the southern military region, Al-Kufrah, visited Al-Fashir during the period 6-12 June to strengthen ties between Al-Kufrah and the Darfur and Kurdufan Regions.

The Libyan delegation held a meeting with Brigadier General Abu al-Qasim Yusuf 'Allan, military governor of the Darfur Region. They discussed bolstering relations between Darfur and Al-Kufrah, the region's needs, and organizing border trade. The Libyan delegation agreed to help the region and support it quickly to tackle drought and desertification.

The Libyan delegation also agreed to finance a number of agricultural projects in the region, supply Al-Fashir airport with its needs of asphalt, and provide the region with water.

The conferees discussed the need to establish consulates of the two countries in Darfur and Al-Kufrah. It has been agreed that the governor of the Darfur Region will visit the southern region, Al-Kufrah, in July.

During the visit, the Libyan delegation toured the city of Al-Fashir and visited the refugee camp in (Krol) jungle, west of Al-Fashir, and Golo reservoir.

Equatoria Region Military Official on Security

JN121611 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1457 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Juba, 12 Jun (SUNA) — Brigadier General Peter Syrlo, military governor of Equatoria Region, has asserted that the security and political situation in the region is stable. However, some incidents were recently caused by the outlaws in (Jamira) and (Tarkaka). His excellency said that the outlaws used the movement of cattle in the Dinga area to cover their operations in the region. This came at the news conference his excellency held here this morning.

Regarding the best way to solve the southern problem, his excllency pointed out that each region should hold separate referendums.

Regarding the situation of famine, Peter Syrlo announced that the south is a disaster area and said that the most stricken areas in the region are Kapoeta, (Tarkaka), and Turay'at. He added that efforts are being exerted with the central Trade Ministry to permit the import of the necessary [word indistinct] from Kenya, Zaire, and the other neighborly countries in order to help solve the crisis. He praised the support international organizations have provided to the region.

On the progress of investigation into the cases of financial and administrative corruption in Equatoria Region, the military governor of Equatoria Region said that four investigation committees have been formed in addition to the committee which was recently formed by the attorney general. The military governor of Equatoria Region stressed that some government officials have been arrested, including the region's former ministers, the speaker of the dissolved regional People's Assembly, and the deputy governor and the commissioner of eastern Equatoria. He explained that the commissioner of western Equatoria has fled to Nairobi and is wanted by the justice depatment.

On the extent of corruption in the region during the defunct regime, the military governor of Equatoria Region said that corruption was pervasive in the region's Finance Ministry, since hard currency used to be squandered and private hard currency accounts used to be opened in banks in east Africa.

On recent reports about the presence of Israeli activity on the Equatoria region's borders, the military governor said that Sudanese authorities have information to this effect. He added that one of the dissolved national People's Assembly members is involved in this activity.

The military governor denounced (Dr Lucas Tombi Matoga), who is currently in London. He is believed to have contacts with the Zionist entity, and to be seeking the Zionist entity's support for carrying out sabotage activities.

Southern Minister Views Regional Government Policy
JN111935 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — The regional government of southern Sudan will be committed to implement the Addis Ababa agreement in form and substance. This came in a statement by William Agal Deng, minister of public service, legal affairs, culture, and information in the Southern Region and the official spokesman of the High Executive Council of the Southern Region. He said this implementation includes the Addis Ababa agreement, the 1972 autonomy, Financial Decree No 31, and all the other related laws that do not contradict the independent status of southern Sudan.

The spokesman noted that the establishment of the three administrative areas in the Southern Region does not mean the creation of administrative areas independent of the High Executive Council, because these areas are, in fact, connected with it. He pointed out that the former three coordination bureaus of the previous regional governments in Khartoum will soon be unified into one bureau in which the three administrative areas will be represented. He said a bureau for legal affairs will be established to revive adherence to law and order as well as justice in the Southern Region. He said that a regional committee for public service will be formed as soon as the appropriate law is approved in accordance with Transitional Military Council Communique No 14, which canceled the Partition Law No 1 of 1983 and restored the Addis Ababa agreement, giving southern Sudan an independent status within unified Sudan.

The minister noted that the High Executive Council has prepared an emergency budget for the transitional period. James Loro, the chairman of the High Executive Council, and Hilary Paulo Logali, his finance minister, will present this budget to the TMC for discussion and approval. He said that the regional government has asked the TMC to hold a joint meeting with it to discuss, among other things, the application of the Addis Ababa agreement, coordinating relief work in the Southern Region, and the opportunity for self determination through a general referendum instead of issuing decisions that usually lead to anarchy and loss of life and property, like the 1983 decree that divided the region.

'Source' Notes Evacuation of Ugandan Refugees
JN101516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Juba, 10 Jun (SUNA) — A responsible source at the refugee commission in the south announced today that arrangements are under way at registration centers for refugees who are willing to return to their homelands. He said that a large number of Ugandan refugees have been received by these centers, especially the Yei River center, and that another group of Ugandan refugees will be evacuated before the end of June. A large number of these refugees were evacuated last month.

Since the beginning of the evacuation of Ugandan refugees, about 6,000 refugees have been sent back via Zaire to the Ugandan city of Arua.

Garang Addresses POW's During Release Ceremony
EA132042 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] With this revolutionary song, we take you to the address of the commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] and chairman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] Executive Committee, Colonel John Garang de Mabior, to POW's during a ceremony marking their release held the day before yesterday at SPLA headquarters.

[Begin recording] [Garang] Good morning. In our statement of 18 April, we said we would releaese you to go to your (?homes). (?More than) 2 months (?have passed) and this has not yet happened. This is not our fault. We said the release would be effected through the International Committee of the Red Cross. (?We told) the IRC over our radio, but they did not come to collect you. We waited for 2 months. We did not lie. The reason is that the Red Cross did not come. We have a force near Nasir. We thought that instead of you remaining here and waiting for the Red Cross, we would take you to Lieutenant Colonel William. Do you know William? Lieutenant Colonel Willian Nyuan Bany who is with our force near Nasir? You will go to Nasir to report at Nasir to our nearest unit. (?From there) the commander in Nasir will make arrangements for you to be taken to Khartoum by helicopter or any other means.

As we said that day, we are not interested in holding unarmed people. We said [word indistinct] we are struggling for one Sudan. Any soldier or civilian [words indistinct] can move. He is no threat to the SPLA, he is unarmed [words indistinct]. We do not need him. We are fighting against this regime, not individuals, not individuals from the north or south or from the east or west. They do not concern (?us). It is this regime that we reject but all Sudanese are one and the whole country is one. That is why we are releasing you so that you can go.

As you might have heard on Omdurman radio today, the people of Kadugli rebelled and killed the commander of Talodi camp. This (?matter occurred) yesterday. The SPLA will not be in the south only. It will spread all over Sudan and it will embrace all Sudanese - in the western, eastern, northern, and southern parts.

If we capture a member of the Sudanese Army and if he wants to join the SPLA, we will take him into our ranks. If he wants to return to Sudan [as heard], and if he goes to another army [as heard] and comes to fight us again and if we recapture them, we will also (?release them again). He will return to Khartoum but if we capture him for the third time we will not release him again. Once or twice does not matter, but thrice, this will bring chaos. We will hold him with us. This is a frank talk. We do not need you. You can [word indistinct], stay alone, join another army, do as you please. If you come and fight us again, do as you please. Well, we will fight because you are armed. If you go and talk about what we say, you can talk about anything, do as you please. We are not (?concerned) about what you are going to say about SPLA, such as: SPLA is good, SPLA is bad, SPLA is this. It will not affect us. Say anything you like.

This is what I want to say to you, (?nothing else). You will go. You are welcome. [Applause] Is there anyone who wants to say something.

[Unidentified POW's] (?No) [words indistinct]

[Garang] Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, God willing you will be in Sudan.

[POW's] [Words indistinct]

[Garang] Lieutenant Colonel William knows all of you.

[POW's] (? Yes).

[Garang] Do not fear anything. [Words indistinct]. We will send you today to the commander of Nasir, and anything that happens to you is not our responsibility. It will be the responsibility of the commander of Nasir, we say this on the radio.

[POW] God bless. [Words indistinct]

[Garang] [Words indistinct] The commander of Nasir must be making arrangements to dispatch you. We have written them a letter. We have told them you are going and your number is such and such.

[POW] No 12, sergeant.

[Garang] Under the command of Sergeant Ayyub [Laughter]. How many of them are there? [Preceding sentence in English]

[Unidentified speaker] There are now 18 [words indistinct].

[Garang] Eighteen men and one woman. We are sending you 18 men and 1 woman and it is your responsibility [Preceding sentence in English]. It is your responsibility to dispatch these people to Khartoum. [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

Honorable listeners. That was the friendly and faithful conversation between the SPLA commander in chief and SPLM Executive Committee chairman with the POW's whom he released the day before yesterday.

SPLA Radio Claims Government Uses 'Slave Labor'

EA131638 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "The Real Causes of Famine in Sudan"]

[Excerpts] It is erroneously beleived by many that the imposition of Islam on the south would be the first step in the correct direction towards the resolution of the so-called south-north conflict. However, it should not be forgotten that religion could never form the basis of rule in a multinational society such as the one Sudan is made up of. Some religious bigots in Sudan even go as far as making no secret of the fact that they would be ready to see the southern part of Sudan set itself up as a separate state. This is because they view the south as an obstacle to their assumption of power in Sudan, after the attempts to neutralize it by the imposition of Islam proved a failure. The group prefers to sacrifice the country's unity to realise its sick aims and wicked objectives. The minority clique would stop at nothing to use religion as a means of subjugating politically and making economically subservient the different nationalities of the Sudan so as to achieve its own aims.

Because the west, south, and most parts of east of Sudan have been utterly neglected in terms of socioeconomic development, employment opportunities in those areas are virtually nonexistent. As a result, large numbers of youth from those areas have been flocking to Khartoum in search of jobs which are in very short supply. Under the pretext that these young people constituted a grave security risk by their presence in the three towns, the government started rounding them up and forcefully removed them to places where they were forced to be compulsory unpaid for labor in government projects . These people were compelled to live in places totally unfit for human habitation and made to subsist on dry bread crumbs. If there was some good faith then at least those young men should have usefully occupied in self-help schemes in their own areas so as to alleviate, at least, the problems prevailing there. However, the slave labor they provided in running the national projects was seen as crucial to the enhancement of the power of the ruling minority clique through amelioration of the country's economic difficulties.

SPLA Radio Details Military Operations in South

Unit To 'Rescue' Civilians

EA131415 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA suggest that the situation in southern Kurdufan remains very tense in the wake of the government's policy of appropriating the lands of citizens and reallocating these to traders and other favored persons from outside southern Kurdufan. This practice has touched off a wave of violent clashes between the citizens and government troops, the latest of these resulting in the death of many citizens and the burning down of their homes by government forces.

According to a spokesman of the SPLA High Command, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior,

profoundly concerned about the fate of those citizens, has ordered Major Paul Dor (Lampuol), the commander of Tiger, Timsah [Crocodile], and Oil [as heard] Battalions, to dispatch a unit from his forces to rescue the citizens from the brutal actions of the government troops.

The latest reports reaching Radio SPLA have now confirmed that SPLA forces from the Crocodile Battalion, which is deployed in Upper Nile administrative area in close proximity to southern Kurdufan, were sent to the area in compliance with the orders of the SPLA commander in chief. The forces, under the command of 1st Lieutenant Rahmah Rahum Abduh, engaged government forces at Talobi near the town of Kadugli, killing several government troops, including the commander of Talodi army garrison.

The leader of the SPLA-SPLM has congratulated the commander of Tiger, Timsah, and Oil Battalions, Major Paul Dor; and 1st Lieutenant Rahmah Rahum; and all the men who carried out the bold and successful rescue operation under his command. In a related development, the official spokesman for the SPLA High Command has disclosed that the SPLA have begun the implementation of a new phase in its revolutionary armed struggle by extending its operations to war zone No 2, that is the northern part of Sudan.

In consequence, the spokesman has strongly advised foreigners present in war zone 2, and especially in western Sudan, to evacuate these areas, since the SPLA cannot guarantee their safety. The SPLA has discharged its duty to all foreigners in war zone 2 by cautioning them against the danger of remaining in it and will from now onwards bear no responsibility for whatever may happen to them in the course of our operations, the spokesman was quoted as saying.

Nile Steamer Destroyed

EA131340 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] A Nile steamer was completely destroyed in Fangak area when SPLA forces of Battalion 104 under the command of Major John Kulang attacked it in the course of a successful ambush. This was revealed to Radio SPLA by its correspondent attached to Battalion 104. The correspondent went on to say that this operation was led by 1st Lieutenant Chuol (Mon) and that the attacking force had managed to rescue a number of survivors from the burning steamer which had caught fire after being hit. The Commander in Chief of the SPLA and Chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has congratulated Maj John Kulang on this achievement and praised his forces for their vigilance.

ETHIOPIA

WAKH: Eritrean Front Launches Attacks Against Army

GF131626 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jun (WAKH) — Units of the popular army for the Liberation of Eritrea had managed to destroy three Ethiopian army camps in Serae Province during an onslaught launched 7-9 June.

A statement issued here today by the Abu Dhabi-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea office in the Gulf area said the onslaught had left 100 Ethiopian soldiers dead, 133 wounded and 6 others were taken prisoners. Huge quantities of ammuniton and weapons left by the Ethiopian Army were also seized, the statement added.

The Ethiopian Army failed to encounter the onslaught, the statement said and pointed that two Ethiopian MIG-21 jet fighters crashed after being clashed together over Massawa Port.[Sentence as received]

KENYA

Kenya-Tanzania-Uganda Ministers Meeting 12-13 Jun

EA131847 Nairobi KNA in English 1540 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi June 13 — A press statement released to the KENYA NEWS AGENCY today by the Office of the President said that:

A further negotiating session by ministerial delegations from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda took place in Nairobi on 12-13 June to deal with the implementation of the mediation agreement and areas of future regional co-operation. The mediator, Dr V. Umbricht, was in the chair. The ministers discussed various issues of regional co-operation, among them a memorandum submitted by the ministers of transport on rail and water transport, communications, road transport and aviation. They also were briefed on the two agreements concluded in June between Kenya and Uganda on co-operation in railways and on June 12 between Kenya and Tanzania on co-operation in tourism and wildlife. They also reviewed reports on existing joint organizations, on the forms of co-operation in research and on updated evaluation of pension funds and pension liabilities. They discussed the setting-up of a coordination or service office for regional co-operation and of its funding. In all these matters, the ministers, reached conclusions regarding future arrangements, the details of which will now be worked out. The next ministerial meeting will take place in July, at which the ministerial delegations expect to finalize the on-going discussions on sectors of future co-operation.

President Daniel arap Moi Visits Austria

For Vienna press accounts of the visit to Austria by President Daniel arap Moi, including his meetings with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, see the Austria section of the 13 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

TANZANIA

Finance Minister Delivers Budget Speech

EA132234 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — There have been signs of economic recoveryduring 1984/85 in the country, although foreign exchange scarcity remains a major problem. This was disclosed today by the minister for finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, in his budget speech. Ndugu Msuya said that the problem of foreign exchange will continue for some time and that a number of measures have been proposed in the 1985/86 budget to generate more foreign exchange by increasing exports.

The minister said the measures include incentives to increase exports of agricultural and livestock (?products). Ndugu Msuya said the government will use about 30.2 billion shillings in both current and development expenditure. This represents an increase of 22 percent compared with that of 1984/85.

The government today announced several measures aimed at increasing revenue and to check the growing gap between income and expenditure. Other measures announced by the minister for finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, in his budget speech for 1985/86 financial year are two new taxes that have been introduced. The new taxes are the road toll tax and payroll tax. Under the road toll tax, vehicle owners will have to pay between 20 to 200 shillings depending on the size of their vehicles. Employers with a number of employees exceeding four will have to pay a four percent levy of the payroll. The central government and local authorities are exempted.

The government has also announced an increase in airport navigation, landing, and parking charges. Passengers will have to pay 140 shillings as airport charges instead of 125 shillings.

Other measures include an increase in stamp duty. Customs duty for imported textiles will now be between 15 to 40 shillings, depending on the quality of textiles.

In another move the government has announced the removal of industrial subsidies under the 1974 industrial development fund. The move will affect textile mills, cashew nuts, cement, and sisal.

Meanwhile, the government has announced the removal of partnership tax in order to boost production and a 50 percent reduction in tax on cooperative unions.

Also, the government has removed the workers and farmers housing levy and has placed all housing programs under the Tanzania housing bank. In a move to strengthen the bank the National Provident Fund, NPF, and the National Insurance Cooperation will work closely with the banks to boost the housing program. Ndugu Musaya told the National Assembly that the new measures will earn the government 1.3 billion shillings.

UGANDA

Cultural, Scientific Cooperation Plan Signed With USSR

EA132211 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Uganda and the Soviet Union have signed a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation. The agreement was signed in Kampala today by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Picho Owiny, and the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin.

Under the plan Uganda will send to the Soviet Union undergraduate and postgraduate students for further studies in various fields. Uganda will also participate in the 14th International Film Festival to be held in Moscow this year and the ninth International Film Festival of the Asian, African and Latin American countries to take place in Tashkent next year. Uganda and the Soviet Union will also exchange experts in the fields of agriculture and health and receive university professors. Dr Picho Owiny expressed Uganda's appreciation for the assistance the Soviet Union has rendered to Uganda since 1964 particularly in manpower training and agricultural projects like the Lira Spinning Mill and Butema Agricultural College.

Finance Minister Outlines Budget Proposals

EA132223 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The minister for finance and planning, Professor George Saitoti, spelt out several budgetary measures to boost the country's economy, which he said was affected adversely by the drought of last year. The minister, who was delivering the 1985-86 budget speech in Parliament today, assured Kenyans that the economy continued to grow despite the drought and global recession.

Professor Saitoti outlined various measures he would undertake to meet both development and recurrent expenditure amounting to 1,483,000,000 pounds during the current financial year. Part of these measures included the raising of the price of cigarettes, beer, and increased tax on road licenses for motor vehicles and insurance and financial houses license fees.

Professor Saitoti was applauded for abolishing the capital gains tax, which, he observed, has been hampering the development of real estate. The minister also lowered the rate of tax on buses to 17 percent to enable bus operators to buy completely built up buses from manufacturers without incurring additional expenses. He said that duty on passenger cars imported in complete form will be reduced and equalized from the range of 45-170 percent to 50 percent. Duty on locally assembled passenger cars will be reduced from 35 percent to 25 percent.

Duty on raw materials, intermediate inputs and capital goods, which are currently dutiable at the rate of more than 25 percent will be reduced by an average of 12 percent over existing rates.

Regarding export compensation, the minister announced that it would be raised from 15 percent to 20 percent. The minister raised the insurance and hire purchase companies licenses from 10,000 shillings to 100,000 shillings and 1,000 shillings to 4,000 shillings respectively. He also increased liquor licenses by 50 percent and trade license feeds.

Professor Saitoti gave notice that he would be tabling [proposing] a bill to amend the current banking act in order to accommodate financial institutions which have come up in the recent past. The bill will streamline the operations of those institutions. He is also intending to table a bill in the house to provide for the establishment of the office of an auditor general in charge of parastatals who will be responsible for auditing all parastatals on a daily basis.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Liberian Foreign Minister

AB131604 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Head of state Paul Biya this morning received a special Liberian envoy. He is Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman who delivered a message from President Sameul Doe to his Cameroonian counterpart. After praising the excellent relations between Liberia and Cameroon, Mr Eastman indicated that his country was going to adopt a common position with other African countries in order to overcome the economic problems facing the continent.

CHAD

Bardai: France 'Compensates' Victims of Repression

AB112153 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] We learned from the media that Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state to the minister of external relations, released a sum of Fr4 million to be given as allowance to Codos [Commando elements opposed to the Habre regime] who would rally to the Ndjamena group. We take this as a way of compensating victims of a (?repressive) policy for which France shares a moral responsibility, or else how can one understand this gesture of the French Government? Is it not a confirmation of the engagement of the former colonial power in the military clashes in the south? Is Paris suffering from a guilty conscience? In any case, the French Government may go on dolling out as much money it can, it can never stop the liberation struggle in the southern part of the country.

Meanwhile, the Fr4 million, added to the other Fr15 million will go straight to Habre's bribery fund and will be used for other purposes.

ZAIRE

Official Notes Karl-I-Bond Statement on Reconciliation

AB130855 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] An important political meeting took place yesterday morning at Camp Tshatshi. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, convened heads of constituted bodies as well as members of the Permanent Bureau of the party's Central Committee. This meeting, presided over by the leader of the authentic Zairian revolution, follows that of Gbadolite. For more details on this meeting let's listen to Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, first vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee:

[Begin recording] [Kasenda] This is a follow-up to the meeting we had with the founding chairman on 2 June [in Gbadolite]. On the president's return to Kinshasa on Saturday, he deemed it useful to convene his (?close associates) in order to make a general survey of the political, economic and social situation of the country at this very time when we are preparing to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our independence on 30 June.

The founding chairman took the opportunity to inform us in detail about the situation prevailing in the country following the arrest of the five terrorists who will be presented to the press on Friday.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Vice President, we heard a statement from Nguza Karl-I-Bond yesterday. What do you say to that statement and did you discuss it this morning?

[Kasenda] Well, as you know, the founding chairman, like all of us, also heard of this statement from press reports. We all have taken good note of it. The one who made the statement is a Zairian national, and as you know, the doors of Zaire are open to its sons. We have no other comments to make. [End recording]

Zairian Minister Says Libya 'Brotherly' Country

AB121024 Paris AFP in French 0801 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Jun (AFP) — Libya "remains a brotherly country" for Zaire, Mr Mokolo wa Mpombo, the Zairian foreign minister declared during a short visit to Brazzaville. Mr Mokolo was also received by Congolese head of state Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso to whom he delivered a message from Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. He did not disclose the contents of the message. He simply declared on Congolese television that he discussed "the political and economic problems of the region."

On the statements Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made in mid-May in Rwanda calling for the overthrow of the Zairian regime, Mr Mokolo expressed the hope that they were only an outburst of "bad temper" from Tripoli. "Libya remains a brotherly country," he affirmed, stressing that Zaire "has an embassy in Tripoli." "We will never accept blackmail," the minister however stressed and he recalled that the diplomatic relations existing between his country and Israel and its support for Mr Hissein Habre's Chadian regime are the two main causes of Zaire's misunderstanding with Libya.

Reliable sources in Brazzaville and Kinshasa recently indicated that Zaire was worried by Col al-Qadhdhafi's possible visit to Congo following his visits last month to Rwanda and Burundi, Zaire's two other neighboring states.

BENIN

Workers Union Meeting Examines Unrest

AB131120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin at the end of its extraordinary meeting held in Cotonou on 12 June]

[Excerpts] An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin [UNSTB] convened by the national steering bureau of our sole central union, took place at the Labor Hall in Cotonou on Wednesday 12 June 1985 under the chairmanship of the secretary general of the UNSTB, Romain Villan Gezo, to examine and appraise certain aspects of the social and political situation prevailing in our country.

On the political situation prevailing in our country as a result of subversive disturbances by university students and school children, the extraordinary session of the National Labor Council [NLC] took note of the essential points of the report of the commission of inquiry of the Revolutionary National Assembly's Standing Committee, on the full details of the student unrest which led to the events of Monday 6 May 1985, as well as the Central Committee's statement on it. In light of this document, the extraordinary meeting of the NLC has clearly understood the nature and the final outcome of the events which have recently shaken our country's university and schools. In fact, it is quite evident today that the notorious leaders of the student disturbances are mostly former political detainees who benefited from the clemency granted on 1 August 1984 by the comrade president of the Republic, and are subversive elements who are well known to be such.

Yesterday, sworn enemies of the University Students Union, which they wanted to break up, these anarchist and leftist elements have today taken control of the leadership of this same union to create counterrevolutionary disturbances within the university, in order to set the country ablaze and thus stab the revolution in the back, by taking advantage of the economic difficulty facing the country with its (?frightening) repercussions on education.

The NLC has therefore well understood that the actions of these subversive anarchist and leftists elements — who have abused not only the good faith and the spontaneity of the great majority of the students, but also the consistently willing disposition of our party and our revolutionary state toward our students — were really aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for destabilizing our revolutionary process. It is also clearly evident, from the examination of documents presented to the NLC, that these anarchist and leftist elements were remote controlled in every way by international and local reactionaries. That is why, drawing lessons from the experience of our people — to whose profound aspirations the ongoing democratic and popular revolution in our country responds — the extraordinary session of the NLC strongly disapproves of the recent events which shook the country's university and schools, and which were characterized by disorder, anarchy, acts of violence, looting and vandalism. It vehemently condemns the perpetrators and instigators. It is pleased that in spite of all the attempts by the detractors of our people's revolution to incite our workers and labor unions to join in their subversive acts, these workers, aware of their historic responsibility, stood firm and categorically rejected them. In this regard the workers and their unions have remained faithful to their political orientations, set by the declaration of 17 April 1985 and the charter of the UNSTB, as well as to the positions recently asserted by the last national meeting of our sole central union.

The extraordinary meeting of the NLC congratulates all the teachers who, through their courage and willing disposition, have contributed to the normal resumption of classes in our schools and university, in spite of all kinds of threats and intimidations against them. The NLC exhorts unions and workers in all areas of activity to continue to remain strong in their revolutionary commitments, to be vigilant in thwarting troublemakers who seek to use the masses, especially workers, to achieve their vile aims and to destabilize our democratic and popular revolution. The NLC also urges them to be more ardent and show revolutionary discipline at their workplaces, to ensure the economic development of our country, for it is true that this development, which is indispensable for overcoming the present economic crisis, depends on the zeal and discipline which will help the workers produce in quantity and quality and soundly manage their production. The NLC makes a patriotic appeal to students, schoolchildren, teachers, and parents to work for the triumph of the revolution over anarchy and reaction, so that in an atmosphere of stability and political serenity, dialogue will remain the sacred principle of action among our peoples.

Finally, the extraordinary session of the NLC renews its firm and resolute support for our vanguard party, the party of the Beninese People's Revolution, for our revolutionary state, and for our great comrade in arms, Mathieu Kerekou. [Applause]. Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues?

Issued in Cotonou, 12 June 1985, the NLC.

LIBERIA

Student Union Asks Doe To Release Union Members

AB131055 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Monrovia, June 13 (AFP) — The National Union of Liberian Students has appealed to Head of State Samuel Doe to free its acting president and two other university students from jail, the Christian Radio ELWA reported Wednesday.

The three — Acting Union President Ezekiel Pajibo, and union members Christian Herbert and Hararek Tokpa — were arrested last December and later convicted of violating a 1981 ban on student politics by "clandestinely writing and circulating anonymous leaflets designed to assassinate the character of government officials and create chaos."

Mr Pajibo said the leaflets were "solely aimed at rallying students' support for the presentation of grievances to the government." They had called for reinstatement of the dismissed

university administration headed by President Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman and for an inquiry into incidents that sparked the University of Liberia's closure last August 22. They also demanded restoration of the student government banned by the military authorities in 1981.

The National Union of Liberian students presented its appeal to Mr Doe when he visited the university at Suakoko, in Bong County, 190 km west of here, the radio said.

Release of the three would "promote national unity and reconciliation," the union said, expressing concern that the three had been moved to the maximum-security jail at Bella Yella.

MALI

Soviet Defense of Peace Committee on 'Friendly' Visit

AB131942 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, which is on a friendly and working visit to our country, was received at 1200 today by Djibril Diallo, the political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM. During the talks, the party political secretary once again reaffirmed the major guidelines of the UDPM's domestic and external policy. He placed special emphasis on the aspiration for peace and friendship of the Malian people who, for a decade now, have been confronted with the nefarious effects of drought and desert encroachment which thwart the efforts of the brave rural inhabitants, thus compromizing the Malian economy.

On his part, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed pleasure over the peace sentiments of the Malian people who, despite the difficult economic situation compounded by the climatic hazards, work tirelessly for their well-being.

At 1630 this afternoon, the Malian and Soviet peace delegations are organizing a peace meeting at the Russian-language center with the participation of democratic organizations, namely, the National Union of Malian Women, the National Union of Malian Youths, the National Union of Malian Workers, and the Muslim and Catholic Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

NIGERIA

Pull Out of U.S. Banks No Cause for Alarm

AB131010 Dakar PANA in English 1001 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Lagos, 13 June (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's Finance Minister Onaolapo Soleye has said in Lagos that the Federal Government had nothing to worry about on the threatened withdrawal of two top American banks from Nigeria. Dr. Soleye told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that as private organisations, the banks reserved the right to determine their investment policies.

According to foreign agency reports, Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation has notified the Nigerian Ministry of Finance of its withdrawal from Chase Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Ltd. In which it has 40 percent shares with the Nigerian Government holding the remain 60 percent. The other U.S. Bank, Morgan Guaranty Company, along with Britain's Baring Brothers, are also reported to have notified the Board of ICON Merchant Bank in Lagos of a similar withdrawal move. The reports quoted banking and U.S. government officials as saying that the threatened withdrawals were "as a result of disputes with the (Nigerian) Government over the hiring and firing of officials of the banks with which they operate."

Dr. Soleye confirmed that Chase Manhattan discussed with him in April its intention to sell its shares in Chase Merchant Bank. "The discussion was quite amicable and we are waiting for whoever they intend to sell their shares to" he said, adding, "buying and selling of shares is normal business transaction." The minister said that one of the companies was insisting on 100 percent share ownership as practised by the bank in all its other operations in the world, which, he pointed out, was contrary to Nigeria's banking policy. Dr. Soleye noted that some foreign banks were having financial crises in their home offices because of their investments in Latin American countries and could be forced to review their operations.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Namibia

MB131613 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, said in New York yesterday at the UN Security Council meeting on Namibia that there can be no settlement for the territory outside UN Resolution 435/78. The Angolan minister also referred to the question of the presence in Angola of the Cuban internationalist forces, stressing that they have nothing to do with the problem of Namibia's independence.

He recalled the Angolan position toward southern Africa and the contribution made by our country to settling the Namibian question by presenting to the interested parties a 4-point plan which states the condition for the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops. This includes the cessation by South Africa of all acts of aggression, the withdrawal of its military contingents from our nation's southern territory, the cessation of support given the UNITA bandit group and the dismantling of its bases in Namibia, the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, and the withdrawal of all South African forces from the Namibian territory, leaving a force of 1,500 infantrymen.

Taking advantage of his stay in New York, the external relations minister, Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, had a meeting with the UN secretary general, whom he briefed on the sabotage attempt to destroy the Malongo oil refinery in the Angolan province of Cabinda by a South African Army commando group.

Savimbi Issues Statement on Jamba Meeting

MB130858 Johannesburg O SECULO in Portuguese 10 Jun 85 p 53

[Statement by Jonas Savimbi, UNITA president and FALA commander in chief, on the formation of the Democratic International in Jamba on 2 June]

[Text] We have just carried out an act which will certainly have repercussions for the peoples fighting against Soviet expansion the world over. UNITA has agreed to be part of the alliance because we have great trust in our strength and in the contribution that we are capable of providing.

It is true that the movements which are represented here, from Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Laos, with a message from the people fighting in Cambodia, do not have the same organization nor face the same situations in the field, but they do have in common the same enemy, the sole empire now in existance — the Soviet empire. That is why we agreed to be part of this alliance.

Nine years ago in 1976, UNITA had been abandoned by all except the enemy. The enemy never abandoned us and it continues to pursue us. All our friends abandoned us, except the enemy, except the Cubans, except the Russians. At that point in time, if anyone had predicted a meeting of movements fighting against the Soviets would be held in Jamba, he would have been viewed as a madman. But thanks to our resistance that is a fact today. Our victory is the victory of our armed forces. It is the victory of our faith. It is the victory of the Angolan people. We are grateful to have fighters in our midst who are also resisting on other fronts, such as Dr Calero, whom you have already seen before but will not tire of seeing again. We want to congratulate those who are carrying out the resistance fight in Nicaragua. We are happy to have here with us Colonel Wardak, who came to represent the Afghan people. We are happy to have in our midst Pa Kao Her of Laos, who represents the resisting people of Laos.

The Soviets, the Cubans and the MPLA will heed this conference and this meeting because it represents another front — a diplomatic front launched against Soviet hegemony. We are equally happy to have here a representative from President Reagan. Until now, we were not exactly able to understand the direction of the American administration. When President Reagan was elected and then reelected Jamba rejoiced, the Angolan people rejoiced, but we felt for some time that the State Department was trying to save the MPLA from the Angolan people's wrath.

We have here with us Mr Lehrman, who carried President Reagan's message. If we can do anything for this alliacne, if we can do anything to assist our friends in Nicaragua, if UNITA can do anything to back up those who wish to support these resistance movements, like President Reagan, with his representative Jack Willer, and our friend James Lyon from the United States, what we can say and hereby pledge is that we will continue to fight and translate into reality the Angolan people's desire to be free. We will continue to inflict heavy blows on the enemy. And when our front in Angola advances toward victory, which the Angolan people deserve, it will also be advancing on other fronts which are represented here. It would have been extremely good if with this conference the U.S. policy shifted in favor of the local struggles waged by peoples in the world. All the same, I know of other things that will change the American stand — they are the weapons, our cannons, our faith, and our determination.

Angolan women, Angolan soldiers, Angolan people: Let us continue with the struggle, because that is the only way we can influence events and assist those with the goodwill. The constant question that the skeptics pose to us, and which they certainly do to other resistant groups, is how are we going to remove the MPLA from Luanda with the Cubans there? How are we going to win against the Soviets in Kabul and the Sandinists in Nicajaragua? These questions are posed to us quite often by the West itself. It is an excuse for those who want to do nothing, those who are involved in peace movements. But there are no pacifist or peace movements in the USSR. The pacifist movements exist only in the FRG, Great Britain, and France, and they are the ones coming here to tell us that we cannot triumph against the MPLA in Luanda. But the following has been our answer: First, we have no pacts with peace movements. Peace movements are defeatists. They play the game of the Soviets. We do not agree with these movements nor do we want their doctrine. Our doctrine is to fight — a continued fight — against the Soviets. We were already alone in 1976. So, with our present strength we are not going to doubt our victory now. Whether or not the Cubans remain in Angola, we know only one thing: to win here, to win

Huambo, to win Luanda and to win throughout Angola because Angola is ours.

Our journalist friends from the West are currently cheekily continuing to ask us: When are you going to take the fight to the streets of Luanda, as you promised in December 1984?

However, when a South African soldier is caught gathering information in Cabinda Province, the world shouts:

They wanted to burn gasoline. They wanted to murder the Americans.

What is the philosophy of the world after all? What does the world desire? Our experience has taught us one thing: Only we know what we want. Ultimately, all that the others want is to discourage us, denigrate us, and haunt our souls. They want to expand the Soviet empire and the number of slaves. We have said it once and for all here, in Angola: We will not become a part of the Soviet empire, nor will we be among the enslaved nations.

We will not be the slaves of slaves; Cuba is also the slave of the Soviets.

The West has asked questions for which there are no answers. There is no time to answer them. However, the day that UNITA holds the government in Luanda, the West will be happy, and many will even say that they helped us attain that objective.

We are sure that the West would like UNITA to be the Angolan government. However, the West will do absolutely nothing to help us constitute a government. We have to use force to form a government. Poland, a European country, was culturally superior to the Soviets, but the Soviets crushed Poland, and degraded Polish culture before the Western world's impassivity. If we have a friend in the United States, that friend can only be President Reagan, and we believe that we must use the 3 years during which he will be at the head of the White House in order to advance. Even if he does not give us weapons, even if he does not give us money, at least we believe that President Reagan does not support the Luanda regime, and for us that is enough.

What we expect of the U.S. representatives present here is that they tell President Reagan that we only want two things: 1. That all Cubans leave Angola. 2. That the U.S. Government not recognize the MPLA regime. We will take care of our problems in the field, with our own MPLA compatriots. UNITA's belief is that there is no support or sympathy for the weak peoples. There is no justice whatever for the weak peoples. I have already quoted on a number of occasions the celebrated phrase: Justice sometimes strikes the innocent, but history invariably strikes the weak.

Here in Angola we do not believe that we are weak. We do not accept that we are weak, and thus history will have to take our presence into consideration. With the realization of this first meeting of the International Democratic here in Jamba, the world is becoming aware of our presence. If we were weak, the conference would not have taken place in Jamba.

History invariably hits the weak peoples, but we want the world to know that the Angolan people are not a weak people. We want the world to know that Angola does not belong to the Cubans. The Angolan people want to decide their own future by themselves. We also want to honestly promise to our friends from Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Laos, Kampuchea, Eritrea, and those who fight against the Soviets, that we are honest and that we want to cooperate with them. Ours is a common struggle. We sincerely appreciate your gesture of coming out here. We want to promise you that when you have returned home, you will hear from us. We can give a certainty to the people of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Laos, as well as the envoys of President Reagan: You will hear from us in the coming months, because we are going to attack the enemy, we are going to score victories, and those victories will be shared with you in thought.

If we aks ourselves all kinds of questions we will end up confused.

In the final analysis, who pays the Cubans?

None other than Cabinda Gulf Oil. So who exploits the Angolan land? It is an American company. Who is preventing the Cubans from leaving Angola? It is the Americans and the South Africans.

Thus, how are the Cubans going to leave Angola if they are paid? Comrades, let us be honest. If the Cubans are paid in dollars, how are they going to leave Angola? So who can take the Cubans out of Angola?

UNITA can. We have no compromises with anybody. We will not make compromises about our own life, and about our own future. Whoever may think that UNITA is going to spare Cabinda Gulf Oil is wrong. Neither Cabinda Gulf Oil, nor Diamang, nor Total, nor Texaco. What is worth more, those companies or our lives?

Do you answer for your companies or for your lives? Do we answer for the companies or for our own dead? Do we answer for the companies or for our own history? Aside from our freedom, there are no priorities in Angola. There are no priorities, either at local or at regional levels. The only priority is our freedom and respect for our dead. It is courage that keeps us going to secure our rights. Our fathers died for this goal, our comrades also died for this goal and we also are determined to die to reach this goal if necessary.

I accept that there are stronger peoples. I accept that there are better organized peoples. I accept that there are people who oftentimes determined unjustly the fate of other innocent peoples, but I don't accept that there are inferior peoples.

We are not an inferior people. We are people, we have a history, and we are trying to shape our destiny through an armed struggle.

The leadership of our movement, of the armed forces, thanks the population of Jamba and all cadres and organizations who have worked hard for the success of this conference.

I appeal to you to maintain the same discipline, the same sense of duty so that when our guests leave Angola tomorrow, they will

depart with an idea of Angola which is different from the Angola created by MPLA, the Angola of chaos and disorder. We want an Angola where everyone's happiness is a reality. We want an Angola where men and women, children and aged people will learn that tomorrow is also another day. If today in Angola under the MPLA regime people are corrupt, people steal, it is because they are not sure about tomorrow. We want to build an Angola where tomorrow will be another day, a tomorrow where the sun will also rise. We are concerned with building something that will remain when we die.

UNITA wants to have friends, and with this conference we had the opportunity to get acquainted with more friends. Here are Dr Calero and others, men who are experienced in the clandestine struggle, in the intellectual struggle, and in the armed struggle.

We want our message to reach President Reagan. We are here to stay because we are Angolans. Nobody will expel us from Angola. We are a people who, abandoned in 1976 by everybody except the enemy, have today liberated one third of our country and are fighting in the remaining two thirds. We are a people who have created an army of 50,000 men, who kill and die every day in the name of freedom. These people are not an inferior people.

Inferior peoples are those who cannot defend their own history. By this remark I mean, abandoned by everybdoy, they flee. These are inferior peoples. But the people who, after being abandoned by everybody, regain their will, march, struggle, die, shed blood, and now know they can win, these people are not inferior. We are not an inferior people; we are people that everyone can be proud of.

If anyone doubts our determination to fight until the end, look at this batallion that still has no place to fight. Two weeks ago you saw three other batallions. These three batallions had to find where to fight as well as this batallion you are seeing now.

A people who have reserves of troops and are waging a guerilla war are not an inferior people.

The leadership of the party is going to depart shortly to hold talks with independent African countries whose names I will reveal when I return. You all know that I returned from an African country some time ago. The African countries are becoming aware of our strength.

To the peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Laos, and for our own Angolan people, I wish that the history of our peoples is made through our armed struggle and through our own courage. Thank you.

BOTSWANA

Police Commissioner Announces 'Invaders' Raid

MB140546 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] At least 11 people were killed and several others wounded in the early hours of this morning in Gaborone, following a surprise attack by heavily armed invaders. Commissioner of police Simon Hirschfield has confirmed that there was an attack on a number of houses in Gaborone at about 0140 am. A number of houses have been destroyed and others extensively damaged. The police are still carrying out enquiries and full details will be released later.

Although the police did not specify the mode of attack, eyewitnesses report that heavy artillery and mortar shells were used in at least five different locations in Gaborone. Residents of Gaborone were awakened this morning by sporadic outbursts of light and heavy machinegun fire followed by intermittent bomb shelling. Eyewitness accounts say hand grenades were also used at certain places. Although the names of the deceased have not yet been released, unconfirmed reports say most of the victims are South African refugees. Some of the victims were shot at close range inside their bedrooms and sitting rooms by assailants who ordered their neighbors to stay indoors and switch off their lights. They were reported to have been communicating with the people through loudspeakers and using military communications sets among themselves. The sound of gunfire and mortar bombs was heard for about 30 minutes. In the ensuing confusion, panic-stricken residents were running helter-skeleter and some sought temporary refuge at the urban and central police stations. One hour after the incident at least one house was still ablaze. One of the victims is a 6-year-old child who was shot dead together with his uncle at their home.

Although police could not link the attack to anybody as yet, observers immediately suspected this could be the work of South African agents. Some eyewitnesses say the intruders were black and white men who spoke Afrikans, English, and Sesotho. They also say they saw vehicles driving toward the South African border after the gunfire had stopped.

This is the third and worst attack in Gaborone since February this year. Two South African refugees miraculously escaped death in the first attack when a bomb demolished a house at (Ginja) in which they were living. The two refugees elected to leave Botswana for their own security. Two months ago a car bomb explosion killed a young South African refugee in Extension nine.

Observers immediately drew parallels between this attack and the one in Maseru, Lesotho, about 2 and 1/2 years ago when at least 40 people, including Lesotho nationals, were killed in an invasion on the outskirts of the capital in the early hours of the morning. The South African Government claimed responsibility for the attack and said it was directed at known South African activists. In the Maseru attack neighbors were also warned through loudspeakers to stay indoors.

Gaborone Reports Viljoen Statement

MB140611 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] We have just received a report to the effect that South Africa has claimed responsibility for this morning's attack in Gaborone which killed 11 people and several others injured, some seriously. A South African radio station quotes the chief of the

South African armed Forces, Constand Viljoen, as saying that his soldiers attacked what he called 10 selected ANC targets in Botswana. Mr Viljoen says the men returned safely with one slightly injured. The radio claimed the South African Defense Force said the attack was aimed at ANC houses and offices.

Government Condemns RSA Raid

MB141146 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The office of the president has now made a statement on this mornings attack on Botswana by the South African Army. The statement says during the raid early this morning a total of 12 persons were killed and 6 injured. The dead included three women and a 5-year-old child who had several bullet wounds on the hip. The injured include a 10-year-old girl who was shot in the legs, and a Dutch lady who has suffered multiple bullet injuries.

The raiders also fired indiscriminately at passing motorists and set a number of vehicles on fire. Two Botswana citizens were injured when their vehicles were fired on in separate incidents, a woman, who was shot in the back, and a man who was shot in the leg. It is feared that some people may have been kidnapped by the raiders. Four houses were completely demolished during the raid and others extensively damaged.

The office of the president says the raiders appeared to have entered Botswana by road using a number of vehicles. The raids on the various houses seemed to have been carried out simultaneously so that the operation lasted only a short time. The result was that when the police and the Botswana Defense Force set up road blocks, the raiders had already escaped.

The statement says the Government of Botswana strongly condemns this incident which is the latest and the most serious in a series of incidents which have occurred since March this year. This act of brutality and violence perpetrated by the South African Government is particuarly deplorable, considering the repeated assurances of the Botswana Government that it does not permit its territory to be used tfor launching attacks against neighboring countries. The Botswana Government sees this attack as South Africa's fulfillment of its threats in February this year to invade Botswana.

Gaborone Residents 'Shocked'

MB141248 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Crowds of shocked residents have been streaming into the streets since early this morning in different parts of the capital in the aftermath of South Africa's worst military operation against Botswana. While South African chief of defense Constand Viljoen admitted that his army conducted the siege, tension was mounting due to the discovery by the police of unexploded bombs at the scenes of the raid. Twelve people have so far died, several others injured and some seriously. Pools of blood, bullet-riddled bodies, cars, and houses bore testimony to the 0140 invasion by the South Africans, using mortars, hand grenades, light and heavy artillery. They were in the capital for about half an hour before they crossed back into their country, setting spikes on the roads to deflate the tyres of possible pursuers. The South Africans claimed to have been aiming at what they called activists of the African National Congress, the ANC.

There are fears that the death toll may rise as searches througth the rubble continue and the condition of some of the patients at the Princess Marina Hospital remains critical. In one of the worst incidents, a 5-year old child was heard calling his mother before the South Africans opened machinegun fire on him and his uncle. The man's wife was hiding under a bed. A couple died in a hail of bullets after fleeing into a guest room as their visiting cousin was gunned down in the wardrobe in which he was hiding. Road blocks have been mounted by the police and the Botswana Defense Force.

In a response to this morning's raid the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantao, said that it is a sad situation that Goborone, which has hitherto been a town of peace, has turned into a town of terror through violent acts such as the latest. The mayor was one of the first people to visit the isolated scenes of violence after the raid. He also visited the victims at the Princess Marina Hospital.

Party Delegation Leaves for Visit to PRC

MB071750 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] A 5-man delegation from the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, BDP, led by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, left for China today at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The delegation, which includes the assistant minister of local government and lands, Mr Michael Tshipinare, will among other things discuss relations between the two parties and relations between Botswana and China. The delegation will also meet Chinese Communist Party leaders.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From Harare Frontline Meeting

MB121957 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this evening after an 8-hour visit to the Zimbabwean capital of Harare, where the Mozambican head of state took part in a meeting with his Tanzanian Counterpart Julius Nyerere and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

A Press communique was issued on the meeting, which was held behind closed doors for 3 hours, saying that the three leaders discussed and exchanged views on a series of issues and questions of common interest, not only to their respective countries, but also the entire southern African subregion. The meeting, according to the same communique, is the latest of a series of consultations and discussions under way among the subregion's leaders and is part of the determination of the subregion's countries to increase and strengthen the level of cooperation and mutual

relations with a view to meeting the interests of their respective peoples in particular, and the southern African peoples in general.

The press communique does not specify the topics of the themes that were discussed, nor does it indicate what decisions were taken on them.

The Mozambican presidential delegation which took part in the meeting included Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano; the National defense minister, Army General Alberto Chipande; the chief of staff, Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote; and the Air Force commander, Major General Antonio Hama Thai. The Zimbabwe delegation led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, included Defense Minister [title as heard] Ernest Kadungure, Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa, Army Commander Lieutenant Gneral Rex Nhongo, and Air Force Deputy Commander and Vice Marshal Josiah Tungamirai. President Nyerere was accompanied by Joseph Warioba, acting foreign minister, and (Paul Rupia), secretary general of that ministry.

Machel Addresses Opening of People's Assembly

MB131434 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The 13th session of the People's Assembly opened this morning with a speech by Marshal Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in which he said that in a war economy the political and organizational offensive is a fundamental way of promoting our political and ideological character that distinguishes us from the enemy.

President Samora Machel also noted that since the last session of the People's Assembly the government has adopted a number of economic measures aimed at encouraging production of goods for export and to supply the people. The measures include the decentralization of responsibilities, introduction of a new price policy, a new foreign exchange system, and clarification of the role of enterprises in national economy. These measures are designed to strengthen the national economy, improve the performance of the state enterprises, increase production in the family and cooperative sectors, and heighten the contribution of the private sector.

In his opening address the president of the republic explained why the People's Assembly met 14 months after its last session, when it is supposed to meet every 6 months. Accordingly, he said this was due to the need to concentrate on the priority tasks of fighting famine and eliminating armed banditry, as well as the diplomatic front. These conditions have also allowed preparations to be carried out for the general elections scheduled for 1985. The People's Assembly will discuss and adopt decisions providing for the immediate organization of election procedures for people's assemblies at all levels.

Speaking of the country's efforts to end the war, President Samora Machel said that the Mozambican people and nation are determined to establish an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. In view of the imperialist conspiracy, which is characterized by armed bandit actions and attempts to impose an undeclared economic blockade, the nation has continued to enlighten the international community about its policy, potential, and requirements. It is in this context that talks were held to make Mozambique a member of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Lome III Convention, and also to reschedule Mozambique's external debt. Included in this context is the law on foreign investment, the importance of which could be briefly described as the definition of a legal system for private investment by foreigners.

On the diplomatic front, Samora Machel said that as a result of the efforts that have been made since 1983, which were designed to break the isolation that imperialism sought to impose upon Mozambique, we have managed to enlighten the international community that we are a peace-loving nation which supports cooperation with all peoples, and that the apartheid regime is the cause of instability and tension in southern Africa.

At the end of his speech, the Mozambican head of state expressed his profound appreciation to the international community for the timely and significant support it has been giving our country in order to help minimize the effect of natural disasters.

This morning's session of the People's Assembly unanimously approved the draft resolution on the acts of the People's Assembly Standing Commission regarding Law No 4 of 1984 on foreign investments, which will regulate foreign capital in the People's Republic of Mozambique, thus establishing the legal basis and outlining rights, obligations, guarantees and incentives to foreign investors. Law No 5 of 1985 grants amnesty to those citizens who were involved in crimes committed against the Mozambican people and the state security. This law abolishes punishment imposed on a number of citizens, thus setting them free so that they may be reeducated and become valid elements of society through social contact and productive work.

The deputies have just been briefed on the decrees of the central state plan and the general state budget for 1985. The annual budget receipts remained at the 1984 level, although there was an 8.6 percent improvement in the observance of guidelines. The budget law states that priority must be given to the use of available resources for tasks involving the defense of peace, the integrity of the Mozambican territory, and the inviolability of the national borders, in order to counter the action of the armed banditry.

The central state plan covers all state entities, cooperatives, and private as well as mixed enterprises. The document states that those which do not observe the tasks and time periods stipulated by the central state plan for 1985 will be charged in terms of the penal, civilian, and disciplinary laws of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At the moment, the People's Assembly is studying the laws presented by Rui Baltazar, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, concerning the central state plan and the general state budget for 1985.

Maputo: RSA Troops Search ANC Office in Gaborone

MB141203 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] At least 11 people were killed and several others were wounded in the early hours of this morning in Botswana's capital, Gaborone, when South African soldiers raided the town and attacked a number of houses. Radio Botswana's and the country's press agency said that some of the houses were destroyed and other extensively damaged. A latest dispatch from the press agency says the office of the African National Congress, ANC, was also damaged and searched by South African troops who are said to have been speaking in Afrikaans, English and Sesotho.

NAMIBIA

DTA Leader Says Interim Rule Favors Future

MB091158 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] in Southwest Africa and minister-designate, Mr Dirk Mudge, says the proposed government of national unity that will be sworn into office in Windhoek on 17 June will create a better climate for peaceful negotiation on the future of Southwest Africa.

The SWABC [South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation] reports that Mr Mudge told a public meeting at Otjiwarongo that the transitional government would try to make Southwest Africa a better place to live in for all its inhabitants.

An executive member of the DTA and deputy minister-designate, Mr Katuutire Kaura, told the same meeting that the Soviet Union was using the Marxist political parties in the Third World as tools to expand its power throughout the world. He said that it was using SWAPO to gain a stranglehold on South Africa. Mr Kaura said that freedom under SWAPO would not be real freedom as, in other Third World countries, such freedom would lead to misery, civil strife, and chaos. He referred in this connection to Angola and Mozambique.

Another deputy minister-designate, Mr Piet Junius of the Rehoboth Association, said that Southwest Africans would be demanding self-determination for themselves in future. He said that it would not be one-sided independence, because if independence was to be a success, it would have to be properly prepared for.

A member of the constitutional council, Mr (Max Haraseb), urged church leaders not to interfere in politics.

Voice of Namibia on RSA 'Barbarism, Atrocities'

EA131100 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] South Africa's colonialism in Namibia has resulted in a catalogue of atrocities against the Namibian people. In that dirty campaign, civilians are usually the target of Pretoria's frustration. Arrests, premeditated murder, whole-scale massacres of whole villages and the brutal torture of defenseless civilians by the undisciplined South African troops have become the order of the day in illegally occupied Namibia. Most of the time, the racist regime tries its best to keep the Gestapo-styled atrocities of its (?troops secret). From time to time, however, some of the numerous crimes of Pretoria against the Namibian people come to the surface.

Recently, school children at (Oshkuku) in northern Namibia discovered several bodies near the Roman Catholic mission buried secretly in a shallow trench. The bodies, in an advanced state of decomposition, were of victims of the South African murdering squad, (Kupel), which is notorious for its atrocities against the civilian population in the northern areas of Namibia. according to eyewitnesses' accounts, the feet and arms of the victims were sticking out and dogs and vultures were already feeding on them by the time they were discovered.

Using [words indistinct] outcry on the disgusting incident, the fascist South African police announced the exhumation of the bodies after which a post mortem was to be held. However, due to pressure, the South African occupation security asked them to claim that four of the eight estimated corpses were of SWAPO freedom fighters, allegedly killed by the notorious (Kupel). One will ask what about the other four corpses? Were they also of so-called SWAPO fighters? Another question is: Does their secret and clearly hasty burial not suggest a sinister motive? The reality of the tragic situation prevailing in Namibia is such that the racist South African regime cover up murderous activity against Namibian civilians by claiming that the victims were SWAPO freedom fighters.

Due to SWAPO's ever-growing popularity among the Namibian people, the regime treats virtually every Namibian as a SWAPO guerrilla. The international community must vigorously condemn and strongly denounce racist South Africa's heinous crimes against the Namibian people. Peace-loving and justice-upholding humanity must also work for the immediate and unconditional genuine liberation of Namibia in accordance with UN resolutions and decisions.

The question, as the head of the Indian delegation at the current Security Council debate on Namibia put it, is whether a wronged and dispossessed people will be supported by the international community. The oppressed but fighting Namibian people, under the time-tested leadership of SWAPO, are determined to intensify the national liberation struggle at the battlefields, on the political and diplomatic fronts until final victory.

Racist South Africa's numerous acts of barbarism will never deter us from achieving our cherished goal — which is the genuine and total liberation of Namibia. Everything and every effort for the struggle: all for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Le Grange Rejects ANC Denial of Bombings

MB131027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 13, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has rejected the possibility that any organisation other than the ANC was responsible for yesterday's bomb attacks in the peninsula.

The minister's statement, which prompted an ANC denial that it was responsible, was based "not on an assumption but on evaluated facts and information in the possession of the South African police", a spokesman for Mr le grange said this morning.

"The minister rejected the possibility that the attack came from any other organisation. There is no evidence of this. The claims of a so-called suicide squad which were made to SAPA yesterday is not in the least surprising because it is a known fact that the ANC has so-called suicide squads," the spokesman said.

RSA Troops Attack 10 ANC Targets in Botswana

LD140407 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has announced that small units of the South African Defense Force have attacked and destroyed 10 African National Congress targets in Botswana. The units returned safely to South Africa. Speaking in Pretoria Gen Viljoen said one member of the defense force who was wounded during the operation was in satisfactory condition. Gen Viljoen said the ANC targets, houses, and offices were spread through the Botswanan capital of Gaborone in such a way that they could be used as hideouts in residential and business areas. He said that from these shelters the ANC had planned sabotage attacks against targets in the Transvaal Province of South Africa.

Gen Viljoen emphasized that the operation had been directed against ANC terrorists who had been clearly identified and not against the government of Botswana or its people. Gen Viljoen told Radio RSA that the terrorists had taken an active part in the planning and execution of violence and murder in South Africa. He said that recent ANC action and the latest attacks on political leaders in the Cape Province had been planned and executed from the hideouts in Botswana.

SADF Chief Holds Press Conference

MB141026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 14, SAPA — At least 15 people died in Gaborone today when South African soldiers launched a predawn strike on 10 ANC targets, described as the "nerve centre" of the banned organisation in Botswana, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said.

At a press conference in Pretoria only ten hours after the small squads of South African troops crossed the border for the attack, Gen Viljoen displayed documents and weapons which had been seized. These included an RPG rocket launcher and a silencer for an AK-47 rifle, which a member of the security police at the conference said apparently intended to be used in a series of assassination attempts in South Africa.

Gen Viljoen said the police had recently discovered that members of the ANC in Botswana were planning a series of attacks against moderate black and colored political leaders in South Africa for the latst two weeks of June.

He said he did not know whether any ANC teams had crossed into South Africa yet, but added: "I hope the operation was in time. I am not sure that some of these people have not been infiltrated already."

Gen Viljoen said this morning's attack, which began at about 1:15 am, was intended to strike at the "nerve centre" of the ANC's operations in Botswana. He said 13 people, including three women, had been killed during the attacks on 10 houses and offices where ANC members were trained and acommodated before entering South africa from Zambia.

A spokesman for the Dutch embassy in Pretoria later confirmed that one of the dead people was a Dutch citizen, Mr Achmed Geer, and that his wife had been injured in the attack and was being treated in hospital.

Gen Viljoen said two more people, who could have been either terrorists or Botswana police, were killed when they opened fire on the South African troops.

Although he named none of the dead, Gen Viljoen said the SADF was convinced all 13 people killed were terrorists. He said the small task forces had tried to avoid unnecessary casualties and added that he was sorry a Botswana child had apparently died in the crossfire.

"Great pains were taken to get at the enemy and not at the Botswana police or members of the public or innocent members of the terrorist families."

The SADF had known about the ANC targets for a long time, adding that the security police had identified about eight more ANC places of shelter and training in the Botswana capital.

Gen Viljoen said the SADF might in future launch a similar attack against these eight hideouts, but he hoped the Botswana Government would take action first to evict the ANC activists.

"We have known about these targets in Botswana for a considerable time... and were ready to hit them quite a long time ago," Gen Viljoen said.

"But in the interests of stability in our part of the world and because we sincerely hoped the Botswana Government would be able to deal with this unwanted presence so it wouldnt be necessary for us to do this unpleasant job," the SADF had not struck before today.

Gen Viljoen said the assassinatinon attempts earlier this week on two colored members of parliament had been "the last straw" which had moved the SADF to attack the ANC centres.

Charts of Gaborone were displayed to the media and Brigadier Herman Stadler of the security police named the addresses and permanent occupants of the ten houses and offices attacked. He did not confirm whether any of the named people had been killed.

He said ANC trainees came into Botswana as tourists and then underwent "crash courses" of training at the various houses. Some, for example, spent only one weekend learning to throw hand grenades.

He said the trainees would be sent to South Africa or Bophuthatswana, where they would dig up and use the arms caches which had been hidden previously.

Brig Stadler named numerous terrorist attacks which had been planned, provisioned and committed out of Botswana since August last year.

During these incidents, including one in which a white farmer and his wife were killed at Swartruggens near the Bophuthatswana border, six ANC terrorists had been killed. Various caches of weapons had been seized, among them 94 landmines and 135 hand grenades, he said.

According to the charts on display, nine houses and one office were attacked by SADF soldiers. The office, in the Cycle Mart Building, housed the SOLIDARITY NEWS SERVICE, the ANC'S information network in Botswana, Brig Stadler said.

The first two people named on the charts were Mr Said Pula and Ms Lucy Masike, who had both apparently been trained in Cuba and Moscow. A Mr Tim Williams, established in Gaborone since 1975, was responsible for housing ANC leaders when they went to the capital, according to the charts.

Mr George Phale was responsible for the Carlton Hotel bomb blast in December 1976, Brig Stadler said.

Permanent residents in the other houses included Mr Duke Chobane, who was involved with the ANC's military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe, Mr Mkukwane Motsweni, Mr Urien Abrahamse and Mike Hamlyn, Brig Stadler said.

Foreign Minister Comments

MB140500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0456 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 14, SAPA — The Botswana foreign minister had been told that South Africa knew for a fact that the ANC had chosen Botswana as an important infiltration route to the republic, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha said today.

He also revealed that the Botswana Government had been supplied with the names of individual terrorists in 1983 and that since August last year the ANC had planned and executed 36 acts of terrorism from Botswana.

During this time six persons had been murdered and extensive damage caused to a power station near Rustenburg and private property.

Mr Botha also gave details of several meetings with his Botswana counterpart and between the security forces of the two countries, all unsuccessful attempts at reaching an agreement in dealing with the ANC threat against South Africa.

In a five-page statement issued soon after the defence force announced its strikes against ten ANC bases in Botswana, Mr Botha also pointed out that the PLO had for some time played an important role in the training of the ANC and that the hand grenade attack on the deputy minister designate, Mr Luwellyn Landers, and the national secretary of the Labor Party, Mr Fred Peters, had followed a typical PLO [as received] pattern.

"The South African Government had no alternative but to protect South Africa and its people from the increasing number of terrorist attacks emanating from Botswana," the minister said.

There were established principles of international law that a state may not permit on their territory activities for the purpose of carrying out violence against another state and that such a target state, in turn, had the right to protect itself against such acts.

"Although it is committed to resolve its differences with its neighbors by peaceful means, South Africa will not hesitate to take whatever action may be appropriate for the defence of its own people and for the elimination of terrorist elements who are intent on sowing death and destruction in our country and in our region.

"We will not allow ourselves to be attacked with impunity. We shall take whatever steps are appropriate to defend outselves," he said.

South Africa remained convinced however that the problems of the region could not be solved by violence. The issue of Botswana-based ANC terrorists was first raised with the previous minister of foreign affairs of Botswana, Mr Archie Mogwe, during a meeting between the two ministers at Jan Smuts Airport on 21 April 1983.

At this occasion a list of names of ANC terrorists in Botswana was handed over together with an indication of their active participation in the planning and execution of violence in South Africa. Botswana was urged to take appropriate action to curtail their activities.

This request was repeated to Mr Mogwe at a meeting in Cape Town on February 20, 1984.

On 22 March, 1984, South Africa had proposed, and four days later Botswana's government had accepted, that the two countries security forces design measures to prevent the planning and execution of acts of violence, sabotage and terrorism against each other.

During another ministerial level meeting in Pretoria on May 24, concensus was reached that neither country would harbor elements which planned or executed terrorism.

On September 12 last year Mr Botha issued a statement in response to remarks attributed to President Masire to the effect that the Botswana Government was not able to reach an acceptable understanding with South Africa on the combatting of acts of terror against South Africa from Botswana territory.

He had warned that South Africa reserved the right to take steps to prevent acts of terrorism and sabotage from being planned and executed from neighboring states.

On October 30 South African and Botswana security forces held a meeting in Gabarone which ended inconclusively because the Botswana security forces had no mandate to agree on practical arrangements to prevent Botswana being used as a launching pad for terrorism against South Africa.

In December Mr Botha wrote to the new foreign minister, Dr G.K.T. Chiepe, inviting him [as received] to further ministerial discussions.

During discussions between the South African and Botswana police on January 24, 1985, Botswana was warned there was conclusive evidence that the ANC was using Botswana progressively more as a launching pad for acts of terror in South Africa.

Five days later Mr Botha again stressed the need for effective arrangements in a telex to Dr Chiepe.

He had indicated that terror against South Africa and Bophuthatswana had increased and pointed out peace and stability in southern Africa could not be maintained if terrorists and their supporters, intent on the violent overthrow of a sovereign government, were harboured in the territory on a neighboring state, be it with or without the latter states knowledge and consent. Mr Botha had stressed the situation could not continue and had again asked for effective and practical arrangements between the two countries' security forces.

During a subsequent meeting with his Botswana counterpart in Pretoria on February 22, Mr Botha told him that South Africa knew for a fact the ANC had chosen Botswana as an important infiltration route to South Africa. It was agreed at the meeting that the security forces should once more attempt to come to an understanding, but at the meeting which did follow the Botswana security forces once more indicated they had no mandate to accept the proposed arrangements although, Mr Botha said, "they displayed a willingness to do so because of a realisation on their part of the destabilising effect of the growing ANC presence in Botswana."

Netherlands Citizen Among Dead

MB141022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 13, SAPA — The Netherlands Embassy in South Africa confirmed today that a Dutch citizen was one of the people who died when South African soldiers attacked ANC centers in Gaborone just after midnight.

A spokesman for the embassy in Pretoria named the dead man as Mr Achmed Geer, a recognised refugee from Somalia. Mr Geer's wife, Mrs Roelfien Geer, who is also a Dutch citizen, was injured during the attack and was now in hospital in the Botswana capital, the spokesman said.

He added that the Dutch Government would probably release a statement later today.

Church Council Condemns Raid

MB140733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 14, SAPA — The South African Defence Force raid into Botswana early today in which 11 people — mainly South African exiles — were reported killed, has been condemned "in the strongest terms" by the South African Council of Churches [SACC] as "an unwarranted act of violence and terrorism."

"That the SADF should act as judge and executor against any South African is reprehensible in the extreme," said a statement issued by the acting general secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughan.

"That it should do so in a neighbouring territory with whom we are not at war is an act not only of aggression and violence, but of utter folly, destabilising to the entire subcontinent. It must be noted that South Africa has now seen fit to launch attacks into four, and reportedly more, of its neighbours.

"This act again calls into serious question the integrity of the South African Government, with its repeated claims that it longs for peace in southern Africa. It can only be construed as an act of political expediency designed to draw attention from the Cabinda attack.

"South Africans are concerned about the effects of the present international divestment campaign. Acts such as this will only strengthen the resolve of those who believe that pressure is necessary to persuade the South African authorities to turn to a rule of righteousness and human dignity in South Africa.

"We must again ask the question: Are our leaders bent on the destruction of South Africa in their headlong pursuit of the apartheid policy," the statement said.

UDF Statement Condemns Raid

MB140917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 14, SAPA — The United Democratic Front today issued a statement condemning the South African Defence Force raid into Botswana.

"This, coming shortly after the thrashing the SADF got at the hands of the Angolan forces in Cabinda, clearly illustrates the aggressive and insensitive policies of the South African regime towards its neighbours," it said.

"We send sympathies to the people of Botswana and their government and also to those whose loved ones have either perished or sustained injuries at the hands of the South African aggressors.

"We ask the people of Botswana not to be deterred in their support for all those who are disadvantaged and who had sought refuge in their country. Botswana is something that South Africa isn't, a free country.

"We are well aware of all the attempts the South Africans have been making in trying to pressurise Botswana into signing some Nkomati-type agreement, but Botswana has been resolute in its refusal to sign such an agreement. It therefore comes as no surprise to us when the South Africans finally resort to gunboat diplomacy. Like Cabinda, the ANC bogey is just a smokescreen for South Africa's policies of aggression in southern Africa," the statement said.

PFP Leader Comments on Raid

MB140930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The SADF raid on ANC targets in Gaborone is headline news today on Radio Botswana, Radio Lesotho, Radio France Internationale, and the World Service of the BBC. Our Africa desk reports that other services have given it a low priority.

Commenting on the raid, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said his party believed that it was appropriate to act preemptively where there was clear evidence of foreign bases for planning sabotage and terror against So uth Africa.

He said he did not want to condemn the action prematurely, but that he would try to become as fully briefed as possible on the raid. At this stage it was clear that the attack should be seen in the context of the grenade attacks on two members of the House of Representatives, and that it was apparently also an act of reprisal.

New Republic Party Praises Raid

MB140944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 14, SAPA — The parliamentary leader and defence spokesman of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said today that South Africa was left no option but to neutralise ANC bases in Botswana.

Reacting to the raids, he said: "When neighboring states host and protect terrorists operating against South Africa, it leaves us no option other than to seek them out and neutralise them ourselves.

"The raid seems to have been well planned and executed and I congratulate the SADF on the operation."

LP Leader Links Raid to Attacks

MB141216 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 14, SAPA — The SADF raid in Gaborone yesterday should be seen as action to prevent continued attacks such as those on Labour Party politicians this week, the LP leader, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said today.

"Let us not forget that it is the aim of these forces of darkness to make the country ungovernable and to eliminate those who seek to bring about peaceful reform," he said in a statement issued in Cape Town.

It appeared that, despite seven high-level meetings between South Africa and Botswana since 1983, hand grenade attacks on the homes of politicians such as the deputy minister-elect of environment affairs, Mr Luwellyn Landers, had been planned in Botswana.

Mr Hendrickse also referred to the attack on the home of Mr Fred Peters, the secretary of the Labour Party, and another bombing last night at the home of a Mr Bilise of Crossroads. "We therefore believe the attacks of the South African Defence Force must be seen as preventative of further preparation for continued attacks on persons and instances inside South Africa," the statement said.

Envoy Called to UK Foreign Office

MB141011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] London, June 14, SAPA — The British Foreign Office is summoning the South African ambassador, Dr Dennis Worrall, to Whitehall later today to question him on the raid by South African troops into Botswana today. A Foreign Office spokesman said officials would also meet Botswana's high commissioner to London.

He said a statement reacting to the raid was being prepared and would be issued at 1:30 pm South African time. "We are studying reports at the moment. But we have checked and confirmed that no British nationals in Gaborone were hurt," he said.

At the London office of the ANC, a spokesman said representatives would contact the organisation's headquarters in Lusaka before saying anything about the raid. "We are still waiting for information," he said.

Umtata Cites Viljoen Comments

MB141333 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Governments around the world are condemning South Africa's raid into Botswana. At least 15 people died in the raid

in which the South African authorities say was aimed at ANC guerrillas.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has been describing the raid. He says the forces killed 13 people in the actual raid in Gaborone and killed 2 others when their vehicle blocked the South Africans' escape route.

[Begin Viljoen recording] I think the Botswana Radio this morning announced 11 bodies but according to our figures it should be 13 and that includes, I think, about 3 trained women terrorists too. I have given specific instructions to the operators to only act against the known terrorists and there were cases where the women in the houses were saved because of the fact that they were again (?decided) not being trained terrorists.

Unfortunately also in the crossfire, according to our records at this stage, we had one woman wounded, two children wounded according to the Botswana Radio, but one child died. That was a great pity. [End recording]

Gen Viljoen has warned that if necessary the South African Forces will return to Botswana.

[Begin Viljoen recording] [Word indistinct] about more targets in the area, targets that were very difficult to attack, targets which we could attack but it would risk a lot of casualties on the Botswana side and also some more innocent civilians. We decided not to do that and we are hoping that the Botswana Government will take note, that the Botswana Government will remove these people before it is necessary to operate against them too. [End recording]

Le Grange Announces Grenade Attack in Cape Town

MB141057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] House of Representatives, June 14, SAPA — A grenade attack had been launched on a house in the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town last night under similar circumstances to the attacks on homes of House of Representatives MP's in Mitchells Plain and Grassy Park earlier this week, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said today.

He was speaking in the special debate on the findings and conclusions of the Kannemeyer report on the Uitenhage shootings on March 21 and dealing with the threat posed by the African National Congress.

Le Grange, Party Leaders Discuss Langa Report

MB131857 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, says he informed the state president as soon as he realized that certain information that he had received about the Langa shooting incident at Uitenhage was not correct. He had then requested the holding of a commission of inquiry into the incident.

Replying to the debate in the House of Assembly on the report of the Kannemeyer Commission on the shooting incident in which 20 people were killed, Mr Le Grange said that notwithstanding the events at Langa, the cabinet and the National Party caucus had full confidence in the SAP in their task of maintaining law and order under difficult circumstances.

Referring to steps already taken by the government and listed in a memorandum to the report, he said that he could not promise that the findings of a board of inquiry appointed to consider the report in relation to the police would be made public.

Mr Le Grange emphasized that planning and training procedures for the control of unrest and crowds were reviewed constantly. Urgent attention was given to researching new methods.

The deputy minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said that the government would try to rectify the shortcomings brought to light during the coming investigation by the board of inquiry. Mr Vlok said that the state president appointed cabinet ministers and that it was not likely that he would take the advice of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and force the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to resign.

The official spokesman on law and order of the PFP, Mrs Helen Suzman, has said during the debate that ultimate responsibility for the Langa shooting incident, in which 20 people were killed, rested on the shoulders of Mr Le Grange. She has called on Mr Le Grange to resign. She said that the findings of the commission revealed that there had been a total lack of control and discipline within the police force. She expressed the hope that the board of inquiry appointed by the minister would act swiftly to identify those whose actions had directly or indirectly led to the tragedy.

Mr Vlok said that the PFP was incapable of praising the police. He said that the attitude of the PFP to the police was purely political.

The member of parliament for Uitenhage, Mr Dawie le Roux, also took part in the debate. He accused the PFP of trying to gain political advantage out of the misery of others. He claimed that the PFP had published a report which contained incorrect allegations about police brutality. He alleged that the findings of the commission had brought into question the motives of the PFP.

The Conservative Party [CP] spokesman on law and order, Mr Caper Uys, also criticised the actions of the PFP. He said that the CP accepted the findings of the Kannemeyer Commission without reservation. However, it was unfortunate that the mandate of the commission had not included an investigation into the events leading up to 21 March. Mr Uys praised the work of the police, saying it was not the task of parliament to crucify the police.

Mr Vause Raw of the New Republic Party demanded during the debate to know who in the police had been responsible for the withdrawal of vital riot equipment, as stated in the Kannemeyer report. He queried the efficacy of the police antiriot system, and condemned the exaggerated evidence given by the police. With regard to the conduct of the police in stopping the crowd and

eventually opening fire, Mr Raw said that the police had behaved understandably.

ANC Denies Botswana Used as Base for Attacks

MB141108 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The ANC has denied using Botswana as an infiltration route or a military base for attacks on South Africa. An ANC spokesman in Lusaka says there were not any weapons in the offices or houses in Gaborone belonging to the ANC. He says the ANC has a policy of not using neighboring countries as bases in its fight against South Africa.

The spokesman says today's attack occurred just 2 days before the ANC is due to open its biggest conference since 1969 at a secret venue in southern Africa.

ANC To Hold 'National' Conference on 16 June

AB131150 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Lusaka, June 13 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa is to hold its first national consultative conference in 16 years on Sunday, June 16, according to a press statement released here today by the anti-apartheid movement's Lusaka headquarters.

About 200 delegates are expected to "look at strategy and tactics" during the conference, which for security reasons is being held at an undisclosed venue in a southern African nation. observers say the venue will probably be Tanzania or Angola, both staunch allies of the ANC in its fight for majority rule in white-governed South Africa.

According to the statement, the conference will review the South African situation over the last 20 years and will analyse the organisation's role and structure in light of "ongoing developments" inside South Africa.

Umtata Radio Report

MB131223 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The ANC is to hold a major conference to review its strategy and program beginning this Sunday, 16 June. The conference, which is expected to have a significant impact on southern African politics, has been the subject of speculation for months, but as Howard Barrel reports, the venue is being kept a strict secret.

[Barrell] ANC sources say the conference will last 11 days, through until 26 June, the anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter by the ANC in 1955. ANC sources say about 200 delegates will be attending the conference, including representatives of its underground machinery inside South Africa. But the ANC sources refused to disclose exactly where the conference is being held, except that it is somewhere in southern Africa.

Major issues at the conference are expected to be extending and strengthening the ANC's underground machinery inside the country and developing people's war, at the same time as developing insurrectionary tactics and forces. Observers expect the conference to have a major effect on South African liberation politics.

ZAMBIA

Cooperation Commission With Botswana Meets

MB111955 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The external affairs minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said in Lusaka today that the struggle for economic development must continue. She was speaking at the sixth ministerial meeting of the Botswana-Zambia permanent commission of cooperation.

Dr Chiepe said while dialogue between the rich and poor nations should continue, greater efforts should be made to increase dialogue between developing countries.

The meeting, according to the Zambian news agency, was opened by the country's commerce and industry minister, Mr Leonard Subulwu. He expressed alarm at the famine affecting many nations in sub-Saharan Africa and said apart from drought, Third World countries were experiencing a serious debt problem.

Minister Subulwu said problems in the region had assumed alarming proportions and were jeopardizing the development process and threatening the lives of many people. He called for increase trade between his country and Botswana, and welcomed their progress on the proposed construction of a bridge at Kazungula. The minister also called on the two nations to make their industries competitive, not only on the global market but between themselves.

Communique Signed

MB130748 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Botswana and Zambia have signed a joint communique in which they pledged continued commitment to cooperation in the political, social and economic fields to further consolidate the excellent relations between the two countries. The communique was signed at the sixth meeting of the Zambia-Botswana permanent commission of cooperation held in Lusaka on 10 and 11 June. Botswana's delegation to the meeting, which was led by the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, returned home yesterday.

In recognizing their geopolitical position in the region and appreciating the economic (?slump) influenced by the world economic recession that has forced low productivity among the less developed countries, Botswana and Zambia also considered efforts to further mobilize their natural and human resources for the benefit of the two nations. During the meeting the two sides stressed the need to build a strong bilateral economic base in

order to frustrate the enemy's efforts to subvert their strong and stable governments.

The two countries further pledged their continued diplomatic, material, and moral support for the people of South Africa and Namibia in their just struggle against the oppressive apartheid system of South Africa and genuine independence for Namibia under the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

ZIMBABWE

Security Operation to Protect Matabele Voters

MB140638 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Security Forces have launched special counterinsurgency operations to ensure that people of Matabeleland are not deprived of their rights to elect a government of their choice. In an interview with *THE HERALD*, the minister of state for defense, Comrade Ernest Kadungura, said the operations will continue after the general elections until dissidents have been eradicated. He said the antidissident operations have been successful due to specialized training given to security forces and the cooperation of the masses.

258 to Contest Common Roll in General Election

MB121945 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The deputy registrar general, Mr (Tony Smith) has confirmed that 258 representatives of political parties have entered the common roll contest in the forthcoming general elections. Mr (Smith) says the final official breakdown of candidates is as follows:

ZANU-PF--80
ZAPU--80
United African National Conference--55
National Democratic Union--6
National Front of Zimbabwe--2
ZANU--35

There was no change to the 48 candidates contesting the 20 white roll constituences. Polling for the white roll takes place on the 27th of this month and the common roll vote takes place on 1st and 2d of next month.

Nkomo Accuses Government of Media Bias

MB131331 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The president of ZAPU, Dr Joshua Nkomo, says his party stands for peace, national reconciliation, social and economic progress, and respect for fundamental freedoms of individuals as enshrined in the constitution. Dr Nkomo stated this at a news conference held at his Harfield home in Harare this morning. He said his party stands for the rule of law and the maintenance of law and order.

Dr Nkomo said his party is in no doubt that the people of Zimbabwe are in agreement with his party on the fundamental issues of freedom. He, however, accused the government of using the mass media to promote party interest as opposed to national interest. Dr Nkomo said the decision to extend the nominaton day was found inevitable. However the minister of justice, legal, and parliamentay affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, announced on Monday that the extention of the nomination day from Monday to Tuesday had nothing to do with ZAPU's court action, but it was government's determination to have free and fair elections. Zapu's appeal for the extention of the nomination day was dismissed with costs in the Supreme Court last Saturday.

2 'Dissidents' Killed by Security Forces

MB130747 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Security forces shot and killed two dissidents in Dendele communal land at the border of Beit Bridge and Gwanda districts on Tuesday. The officer commanding Gwanda district, superintendant (Alfred Musiri), says the two dissidents were identified as part of a group of 11 who murdered Comrade (Masai Ncube) on 20 April in the Dibilishaba communal land.

Comrade (Ncube) was the ZANU-PF secretary for welfare and transport, as well as the secretary for the (Buhuma) village development committee.